THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,612. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

A.—WAS IST DAS? PRAY, WAS IST DAS? WHO can tell me about Was ist das?

CLEORA—I HAVE RETURNED. RACHEL.

DEAR DOG—AN OLD FRIEND FROM SAN FRANCISCO is in town. Call at Scott's, Broadway, for letter and address.

E.—LETTER RECEIVED. WRITE AGAIN AND RELIEVE my curiosity a little about that "surprising" news. EDWARD.

EDWARD FARRELL, SON OF JAMES FARRELL, Portarstown, county Meath, Ireland, when last heard from, fourteen years ago, was in New York, Thirty-eighth street, between Second and Third avenues. Information concerning him or his twenty will be thankfully received by his brother John, which will be greatly to their advantage. Apply at 327 Eighty-third street, between First and Second avenues.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF R. HARRY LOVELL, killed by the recent Hudson River Railroad disaster. Had private papers deposited in some bank safe or with some private gentleman in New York city. Any information concerning the same will be gratefully received by LYDIA A. LOVELL, box 44 Post office, Providence, R. I.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MORGAN BYRNE OF DELGANCY, county Wicklow, Ireland, by sister-in-law, Margaret Doyle. Any information of him will be thankfully received by addressing a note to JOHN MCHUGH, 69 Fulton street. Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

IF ERNST SPECHT, TAILOR, WHO CAME FROM SAXONY to New York in 1852, should see this advertisement, he will oblige by writing to FREDERICK KESSIER, First Cavalry Band, Benicia Barracks, California.

IF D. S. WILL SEND HIS ADDRESS TO A. R., 163 Fourth avenue, it may be of a benefit to him.

R. M. LIVINGSTON IS REQUESTED TO CALL AT NO. 5 Bowling Green immediately.

STAGE (GOING DOWN BROADWAY, JUST ABOVE Houston street, about 2 o'clock, Thursday—Lady with black eyes, wore ermine furs, sat near the door on right hand side; recognized gentleman who crossed the street. Please address "HAPPY," box 159 Herald office.

TIMOTHY KENNEY, WHO ENLISTED IN UNITED States service at Jersey City, in 1850, or any relative or friend of his, is requested to address G. M. B., box No. 178 Herald office.

TWO SMART BOYS, TO BE ADOPTED OUT. CALL ON Mme. De TABER, No. 4 Cannon street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—PEALON'S NEW PERFUME,

I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.
I Love You.

For sale by all druggists.

A.—MINER & STEVENS WOULD INFORM THEIR friends and patrons that, owing to the fire at their carriage manufactory on the night of February 28, the manufacturing and repairing will be suspended for a short time. Will resume work at an early day. We have at our Warerooms, 656 Broadway, a very large assortment of pleasure Vehicles of the latest spring styles.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD Life Insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 88 Liberty street.

A WHOLE FUNERAL FOR $25.—CONSISTS OF COFfin for adult, hearse and one carriage; $25; at BURKE & MCCORMICK'S, 327 Bowery, near Second street, New York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 370 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 50 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.; FURniture moved city or country; furniture packed, shipped. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALBANY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 137—MARCH 2, 1871.
15, 72, 42, 71, 22, 75, 63, 43, 23, 34, 74, 45, 20.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 104—MARCH 2, 1871.
8, 25, 73, 1, 27, 14, 67, 52, 63, 12, 33, 41, 14.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 202—MARCH 2, 1871.
44, 37, 7, 61, 25, 22, 3, 36, 58, 20, 24, 56, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 203—MARCH 3, 1871.
43, 71, 32, 75, 9, 38, 27, 65, 6, 1, 21, 54, 55.
Rent 4,250 Fourth-office. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 136 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
W. H. GRENEWS & CO., Managers.
CLASS 307—DRAWN AT WILMINGTON, MARCH 2, 1871.
32, 26, 57, 13, 6, 58, 51, 68, 19, 52, 42, 45.
CLASS 308—DRAWN AT WILMINGTON, MARCH 3, 1871.
31, 47, 60, 30, 44, 59, 46, 48, 5, 18, 36, 8.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers,
240 Greenwich street, New York.

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS, CLAIMS, AND ANY BUSIness connected with the Departments promptly attended to by JOS. C. G. KENNEDY & SON, Washington, D. C.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS 205—TH DRAW, MARCH 2, 1871.
44, 57, 5, 61, 35, 23, 3, 36, 38, 29, 26, 25.
CLASS 204—MARCH 3, 1871.
63, 71, 32, 75, 9, 38, 22, 65, 6, 1, 21, 56, 55.
JOSEPH PATES, Agent,
124 Broadway, New York, up stairs, room No. 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT UNLESS THE owner of plaster, coach or stored at 400 West Twenty-second, in the name P. K. McNurney, on April, 1869, appears and claims property and pays storage we shall sell same at public auction, after legal time shall have expired. CRAGIN & CO.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 207—MARCH 2.
44, 57, 7, 61, 35, 23, 3, 36, 38, 29, 24, 26, 25.
KENTUCKY—CLASS 204.
63, 71, 32, 75, 9, 38, 22, 65, 6, 1, 21, 56, 55.
BALEY & CO., Brokers,
Old established office, 174 Broadway.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DRS. MANN & COLMAN, room 116 Astor House, New York. No money required until a permanent cure is effected. Ladies and children treated at their residence.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STAMMERING.
Dr. WEBTON still at the St. Nicholas effecting many cures among our best known citizens. Refers, by permission, proprietors of the hotel. Parlor No. 3.

WAR 1812.—PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS AND Widows collected at old agency. No. 2 New Chambers street. Also Bounties, under all acts relating to the war of 1861. Soldiers enlisted between May 4 and July 22, 1861, now entitled to bounty. C. W. SMITH.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

FOXHOUND WANTED—AN OLD-FASHIONED, LONGeared Foxhound. Address, stating age and price, G. W. SANDERS, 165 East Broadway.

GOLDEN, SILVER AND ENGLISH PHEASANTS, five California and common Quail, Piping Bullfinches and a large variety of other Fancy and Singing Birds at CHARLES REICHE & BROTHERS' Bird Store, 55 Chatham street, between North William and Chambers streets.

WANTED, DOG.—WILL PAY GOOD PRICE FOR black and tan Dog from three to five pounds. Address WILLARD, Herald office.

THE TURF.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
PROMOTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE
AMERICAN TROTTING TURF.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
PROVIDENCE, March 2, 1871.
SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS.
A special meeting of the Board of Appeals will be held at the Hoffman House, New York city, on Thursday, March 9, 1871, at 6 o'clock P. M. Parties having business to bring before the Board will note and act accordingly.
GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.

REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warranties.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY),
AT 12 O'CLOCK. OWNERS' DESCRIPTION.

VERY STYLISH AND HANDSOME BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 7 years; full pedigree given at time of sale; is very fast; kind and true in all harness; extra fine under saddle; won the PRIZE at WAVERLEY, N. J., last summer, and warranted sound; together with THREE-QUARTER ROAD WAGON, made by VAN NYSE, of Brunswick, in fine order; also set of fine single Harness.

STYLISH AND WELL-BRED BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 9 years; a good traveller; kind and true, and warranted sound.

DARK BAY COUPE HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 6 years; a pleasant, very stylish driver, extra good traveller, of great bottom and endurance; fears no locomotive or anything; sound, kind and true.

FINE DARK BAY COUPE HORSE, very long mane and tail, 16 hands, 8 years; extra fine gait and action, an all-day traveller, great powers of endurance, an easy driver; in every respect a first class family or coupe horse; warranted sound, kind and true; also set COUPE HARNESS, made to order by TRAINER.

BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, coming 8 years; stylish driver; gentle for any one to use; stands without tying; warranted sound, kind and true.

GRAY COUPE HORSE, 15¾ hands, 9 years; an excellent family or business horse; sound, kind and true.

By order of the SHERIFF the following:—

BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 9 years; a good worker; kind and true in all harness; sound.

Also LIGHT BUILDER'S WAGON in good order, and set single Express Harness.

BLACK PONY HORSE, 14 hands, 9 years; kind and true; good traveller; also TOP WAGON, in fair order and set Harness.

VERY STYLISH BAY COACH HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 7 years; a good traveller; kind and true in all harness; warranted sound.

FINE FAMILY BRIGHT BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 6 years; very stylish and good traveller; warranted sound, kind and true.

BRIGHT BAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15 hands, 7 years; was raised by present owner; excellent for general use; fast traveller, kind and true; warranted sound.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES; description at time of sale.

SHIFTING TOP PARK PHAETON, built by GOSLING, of Cincinnati, in good order.

TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS, TOP EXPRESS WAGON, ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS.

WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

A.—THE HIGHEST AND CELEBRATED FIVE mile bay trotting Gelding,
John Stuart Mill,
formerly the Nye colt, sired by Royal George, out of the James mare, is 15¾ high, 1275 in harness, 7 years old, as game, prompt, stylish and handy a driver as can be found; trotted at Rockport, when five years old, in 2:51, and since won a five mile race with the greatest ease, in 14:31, beating the Spencer mare and Genesee Maid; has great powers of endurance, and for fine appearance, gait and bottom has few superiors; was raised in Allegany county, and is warranted sound and kind. Will be positively sold, without reserve, on Saturday, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart and New York Tattersalls, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, where he can be seen, and examined up to sale.

AT 53 LIBERTY STREET—CARRIAGES AND HARness; fine assortment of fine Buggies, Park and Pony Phaetons, light Rockaways, &c. Also the
Cheapest Stock of Harness
in the country. We offer bargains this month that will astonish and completely demoralize other dealers. Come and see for yourself.
JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, 53 Liberty street.

A VERY FINE COUPE HORSE.
TWO CAPITAL ROAD HORSES.
Ten Family and Business Horses.
One light Road Establishment.
AT AUCTION THIS DAY,
At 12 o'clock,
AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S MART,
112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.
For particulars see catalogue above.

AT WITTY'S, 625 BROADWAY.—PRICES DOWN.—Great reduction.—Carriages and Harness, new and second hand, all styles, at great bargains. Assortment Pony Phaetons and Coupe Depot Wagons.

A DERNEY (JERSEY) CATTLE,
Self colored, black points, deep milking strains, for sale at stable 523 Fifth avenue. Address F., box 1,406 Post office, New York.

A PARIS COUPE, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS; ALSO A spring Park Phaeton, with single and double Harness. Private stable, 115 West Eighteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—SECOND HAND CLARENCE, LANDAU, COUPE, Phaeton, Baroucha, Curtain Coach, Victoria, Buggy, Depot Wagon; sell at any price to make room for spring trade. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—EXPRESS AND BUSINESS WAGONS, ROCKAways, top and open Wagons, top and open Phaetons, Gigs, &c.; Harness from $12 up; Saddles and Bridles, Blankets, Robes, &c., at the cheap stand, corner Hudson and Spring streets. LITTLE & TURNER.

ASSORTMENT FOUR AND SIX SEAT ROCKAWAYS, Park, Pony and Doctor Phaeton, Depot and Road Wagons, Harness, Sleighs, &c. No Broadway expenses or profits. Second hand Carriages.
TAYLOR'S, 52 Cedar street.

A COUPE HORSE FOR SALE.—DARK BROWN, long mane and tail; 16½ hands; sound, kind and very stylish. J. C. BAILEY, 565 Fifth street, near Bowery.

A CHESTNUT SORREL TROTTING HORSE FOR sale—Can trot in 2:45; 15.3; handsome, and a beautiful driver. Also light top Wagon, Harness, &c. Must be sold. A. FOLSOMS, Jr., 470 Sixth avenue.

A CHANCE.—FOR SALE, STYLISH BAY MARE, 15 hands high, 6 years old, sound and kind; $1 for any light use. Price $150. 135 Perry street, above.

A LIGHT EXTENSION TOP BAROUCHE, THREE Road Wagons, one Top Wagon, one Sulky, best make, for sale cheap at MINS' Carriage factory, 1,402 Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street.

CORBETT & CO., CARRIAGE BUILDERS, 122 124 AND 126 West Twenty-fifth street, offer a variety of second hand Carriages at low figures.

COUPE ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND ROAD Wagons, new and second hand, cheaper than ever. Call on DAY & SON, Builders, and save money, 149 and 151 Eldridge street.

DOCTOR'S BUGGY—SHIFTING LEATHER CLOSE top; good as new; pole and shafts; price $150; also light coupe Harness; price $75, single, $150; must be sold. 141 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND WAGON, SUITAble for any business. Apply at 114 Wilson street.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE STABLE 225 EAST FIFTYthird street, near Third avenue, two Trotting Horses, Victoria, Top Wagon, Light Wagon, &c. No jockeys need apply.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD HORSES, NEW VICtoria, top and no top Wagon, Sleigh, single and double Harness. Stable to rent. Apply at No. 1 West Thirteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—EXPRESS WAGON, HORSE AND HARness, in good order; has been used as a business wagon; cheap, separate or together. GOWANS' stables, 25 and 27 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BLACK CARRIAGE HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years old; fine style and action; also fine young bay Horse, 15¾ hands. Private stable 150 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A SQUARE BOX, HALF-SEAT, FULL-spring Road Wagon, cost $300; a Buggy Wagon, pole and shafts, $65. No. 3 West Thirteenth street.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND CONTRACTORS IN the country.—For sale, two large Horses and one fine Mare; also one small Horse; all sound except little sore forearm; price from $200 to $350. Apply for one week at 84 New Chambers street.

IMPORTANT FOR PEDDLERS.
For Sale—A good Horse, Wagon and Harness; price $225; and a bargain, if desired, a good Boots and Small stock of Dry Goods and Clothing. Inquire of LESSLER & CO., 27 Maiden lane.

PRIVATE STABLE, 158 WEST EIGHTEENTH STREET to rent; price $360. Apply to coachman.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE.—ADDRESS JAMES HAWKINS, Rutgers, Harlem Railroad, New York.

WANTED—A SET OF PRIVATE CARRIAGE HARness, from one owner. Address, with lowest terms, box 752 General Post office.

WANTED—YOUNG, STYLISH, IRON, DAPPLE GREY Horse, about 16 hands; must be in reasonable terms; warranted sound, kind. Address, with particulars and price, WILLIAMS, box 5,611 Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD SOUND, STRONG CART HORSE; must be a good puller, and not less than 1,200 weight. Address HORSE, box 104 Herald office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

WANTED—A ONE HORSE TOP BUGGY, WITH SHIFTing seat, to seat two or four persons; no objection to buy one that has been used. Address, stating price, box 5,020 Post office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS HORSE, TOP WAGON and Harness, together or separately, in exchange for cash, superior French Desk, Combination Lock Safe and Imported English Beer Pump, entirely new; taken for debt. U. S. Bonded Warehouse, No. 3 Stone street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BLOOD BAY MARE OF style and fine action, well broken to double and single harness, about fifteen hands or an inch over, capable of trotting in 2:30, sound and kind. A line addressed to JUDGE, Herald office, stating particulars, will meet with attention.

$85—CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, 8 YEARS; FINE buy Horse, pony made, $110; large draught Horse, $125. This stock must be sold to close business. 734 Washington street, in grocery.

$90—BROWN CHUNKY HORSE, 15½; SORREL Horse, 15¾, 5 years, stylish driver, $170; warranted sound, kind. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue. Call for two days.

100 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A GOOD second hand Curtain Coach for sale cheap and as good as new; four-seat Phaeton; also Top and Road Wagons.

$115—FINE BROWN BUSINESS HORSE, 15¾ hands; heavy brown Horse, 16 hands, $85; brown Pony, 11 hands, $50; warranted every way; light Harness, $65; must sell. 244 Greenwich street.

THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
CARTOON,

A MODERN MOSES;
OR,
WATER FROM ROCKS
AND
ROCKS FROM WATER,

OUT TO-DAY.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

Safe! Profitable! Permanent!

JAY COOKE & CO.

offer for sale and accrued interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT

GOLD BONDS

of the

NORTHERN

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax, the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the principal at the end of thirty years and the interest semi-annually at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The Trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at ten per cent premium (or 1-10), in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current prices for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this Loan.

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York and Washington,

Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company,

by most national banks and by brokers generally throughout the country.

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT OF United States.

	Maximum War Debt, July 31, 1865.	Debt at close of last Administration, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstanding Debt, March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty six per cent stock	$503,503,503	$1,902,037,450	$1,421,093,200
Other six per cent stock	332,998,642	272,677,400	285,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent stock	172,770,000	139,587,322	194,507,200
Other five per cent stock	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30 per cent notes	83,000,000	—	—
Three year six per cent notes	212,313,470	—	—
Total funded	$2,130,581,112	$2,101,351,000	$1,942,342,700
Greenback notes	$176,114,799	$356,021,000	$375,720,133
Greenback certificates	26,522,343	71,149,000	55,278,600
Gold certificates	—	22,779,520	29,677,960
Fractional currency	25,070,052	15,721,565	40,370,745
Paid-day notes and bonds	17,628,150	6,622,464	2,581,112
Total Treasury obligations	$375,335,346	$472,310,549	$504,620,545
Less gold in Treasury	35,274,833	98,741,251	103,134,252
	$340,060,513	$373,569,298	$401,486,293
Less currency balance	31,431,773	14,853,329	20,574,606
Net Treasury obligation	$308,628,740	$358,716,551	$380,911,687
Total principal of debt	$2,439,209,852	$2,461,067,551	$2,323,254,387
Yearly interest, in gold	$84,612,825	$130,255,330	$118,194,949
Yearly interest, in currency	27,417,427	2,724,298	1,567,769
Total annual interest charge	$112,030,252	$132,979,628	$119,762,718

A.—$50,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS CITY PROperty; no agents. First and Second Mortgages wanted. M. A. J. LYNCH, 32 and 34 Cedar street.

A.—MONEY LOANED PROMPTLY AT 5 PER CENT, IN sums to suit, on New York city real estate. Mortgages bought. V. N. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 2 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money to loan in New York and New Jersey on Real Estate, Builders' loans, Leasehold, Merchandise and Securities, Bonds, Stocks; Notes, first, second, third, &c. Mortgages negotiated.

A FIRST MORTGAGE FOR $18,000 ON NEW JERSEY Improved Property, which cost $22,000, will be sold to an responsible purchaser for $14,000. Philadelphia address URGENT, Herald office.

A.—WANTED, $12,000 ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT seven per cent on first class property, worth $30,000; also on Internal on other property worth $60,000. Address MONSON, Herald French office, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance and Bank Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of First Mortgage Railroad and Spec cent gold Bonds, for safe and profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
63 Pine street, New York.

N. B.—Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Board a specialty with this house for many years.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE OF $3,000 ON IMproved Property worth double the mortgage, in the Ninth ward. Apply in the store 357 Hudson street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE OR approved securities; First and Second Mortgages purchased; Passports procured. HUTTS & MCKAGUE, 457 Broadway, Commissioners for every State.

FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

originally offered by us last winter, were so rapidly taken that, prior to the 1st of June last, a sufficient amount had been sold (upward of $5,000,000) to supply the company with all the money that would be required until March or April of the present year.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

A NEW TRUNK LINE FROM THE SEABOARD TO THE WEST,

is already completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulpher Springs, 327 miles.

During the past year the work on the extension to the Ohio river has been prosecuted with great vigor, over four thousand men having been employed during a great portion of the time.

The completed portion of the road is doing a good local business, and its advantages as a great East and West through line for the transportation of the heavy freights (which constitute the principal part of the East and West through traffic) are numerous and important.

1. A short route. 2. Low grades. 3. Light curves. 4. Genial climate. 5. East and West termini at favorable points on tidewater and the Ohio river. 6. A very large through and local traffic awaiting its progress.

All these conditions favor a cheap and economical working of the line, and will enable the Chesapeake and Ohio route to do a profitable East and West through business at rates which would not pay by the more difficult and costly lines and to control an enormous Southwestern through trade.

The most apparent and pressing want of the grain, pork and wood-producing regions of the West at the present time is more economical transportation to the seaboard.

The waters of the Ohio river, which flow by the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connect with more than 12,000 miles of reliable river navigation, and 6,000 miles additional, which are available for portions of the year, and with over 20,000 miles of railroad.

These rivers and railroads wash the shores and traverse the territory of sixteen magnificent, populous and growing States, containing 1,000,000 square miles; unite more than 2000 towns and cities, of which at least twenty-five contain each a population of 20,000 and upwards, and minister to the wants of 10,000,000 of people.

To all this vast area, with its magnificent internal systems of water and railroad transportation, its teeming population, its wealth of production, and its enormous commerce, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad opens an accessible, short, easy and economical outlet to the Atlantic coast, upon whose shores the great West and Southwest must find the chief market for their products, and whence they must mainly draw their supplies of manufactured and foreign goods.

Among the officers and Directors are some of our best known and prominent business men—Mr. C. P. Huntington, whose financial management of the great Central Pacific Railroad has been so successful, is President of the Company, with Messrs. W. H. Aspinwall, A. A. Low, Jonas G. Clark, Richard Irvin and others, well known merchants of New York, as Directors.

We are now authorized to sell an additional amount of First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the Company at the original price of 90 and accrued interest.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the entire road, franchises and property of the company, which now, in completed road and work done, exceeds the entire amount of the mortgage, and which, when completed, will be worth at least $30,000,000.

A sinking fund of $100,000 per annum is provided for their redemption.

They are issued as coupon or registered bonds, and in denominations of

$100, $500 and $1,000.

Interest payable May and November, in the city of New York.

The superior advantages, valuable property and franchises and able and honorable management of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company render it one of the most substantial, reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, and commend its securities to the unhesitating confidence of capitalists and investors.

Pamphlets, maps and full particulars furnished upon application.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in this city, Brooklyn and New Jersey, in sums to suit; also to buy, good first and second mortgages. DICKENSON & HAYES, 91 Cedar street.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING HOUSE OF
BRELAZ, ABT & CO.,
121 REGENT STREET, W.,
LONDON.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE COUpons due March 1, 1871, on the Income Bonds of this company, will be paid at their office, 45 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., 30 Broad street, New York.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

WANTED—$10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE ON CITY PROperty worth $20,000, at six per cent per annum for five years. Address A. HENDERSON, Herald office.

$2,000 WANTED—IN A SUCCESSFUL ART publishing business; copyrighted; will pay $6,000 annually; reference and securities made satisfactory; only or other interest given. Address WILLIAM, box 216 Herald office.

$4,000 WANTED—FOR A SECOND MORTGAGE, three years to run, on desirable city property worth more than double its encumbrance. Address LIGHTH WARD, Herald office.

$12,000 TO PURCHASE SHORT TIME SECOND Mortgages of small amounts at discount. Address EXECUTOR, box 1,016 New York Post office.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved City Property, in sums to suit. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,238 Broadway.

$265,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONRLY, No. 62 Wall street.

$750,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST BOND AND Mortgage on Improved Property in New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey and Westchester county. Prompt City only. E. X. MASON, No. 1 Center street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONGREGATION SHAARI ZEDEK, 38 AND 40 HENRY street.—The responding of the Synagogue will take place this day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. N. Stern and of this congregation, and the Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, of the congregation Shaarai Berachoth.

THE RIGHT REV. JAMES ROSEVELT HAYLEY, D. D., Bishop of Newark, N. J., will deliver a lecture in the Church of St. Joseph, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, this evening, at Sunday evening, March 12, 1871, commencing at half past seven. Subject—THE ROMAN QUESTION. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door of the church. Proceeds for the benefit of the sunday school.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING: Sailing boats, a schooner yacht—Walrusk, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainsheet, Main-topsail Sheet. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING: Sailing boats, a schooner yacht—Walrusk, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Mainsheet, Main-topsail Sheet. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

$1,200.—FOR SALE, CHEAP SLOOP SNACK, three years old, in perfect order; also Oak Boat, 22 feet lower very fast and in complete order; price $200. Apply to Captain on board smack, foot Navy yard, East river.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

COUNTERS, NEW OR SECOND HAND, SUITABLE for tobacco use; also walnut Desk and Office Chairs; all to be in good condition. Address J. C. P., box 178 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ALMOST NEW PLAIN FEED SEWING Machine or Wilson's Machine, cheap for cash. Address MACHINIST, box 127 Tribune Branch, Herald office.

DRY GOODS.

A.—YOU CA

EUROPE.

Important Declaration of the French Soldiers in Germany.

LETTER FROM PRINCE NAPOLEON

English Press Opinions on the Anglo-American Commission.

The Desperate Straits of Bourbaki's Soldiers in Switzerland.

The Cunard steamship Russia, Captain Cook, from Liverpool, February 18, via Queenstown the 19th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Addresses from the population of Savoy, requesting the establishment of the Duchy of Savoy as a neutral State, have been received at the German headquarters, Versailles.

By order of the Emperor the inhabitants of the part of St. Denis belonging to the neutral zone not provisioned by Paris have received 15,000 daily rations from the German stores.

The smallpox is committing fearful ravages throughout the Netherlands, and the general anxiety is augmented by the dangerous state of the dykes in some parts from the great accumulation of ice in the rivers.

The report that the introduction of the Slave elements into the new Austrian government indicates the commencement of a pro-Russian foreign policy is declared to be without foundation. The *Presse* says that a circular note to this effect has been issued to the diderent foreign Courts.

The *Opinione* says that the attitude which the Italian government will take up in reference to the difficulty with Tunis will be determined by the powers given to Hussein Bey, the Tunisian Envoy, to treat, and the proposals he may have to make to the Italian government for a settlement.

FRANCE.

Important Declaration of the French Soldiers in Germany.

A communication from Leipsic, under date of February 17, has the following:—

As already announced, a petition to the National Assembly at Bordeaux is circulating among the French prisoners, in which the captured French army in Germany makes the following declaration:—"We will obey the government which France shall choose; but if our position as soldiers prohibits us from taking part in the political struggle we have the right to demand, as citizens, that the government to which it will be our duty to give our blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. We have, therefore, the honor to request you to appeal to universal suffrage in order to decide the following two questions:—First, monarchy or republic; second, the name of the monarch in case of the monarchy being successful. We, beforehand, engage, upon our honor, to submit to the will of the country.

Prince Napoleon's Letter—He is not a Candidate for the French Throne.

Prince Napoleon has addressed the following letter to the editor of the London *Times*, in contradiction of statements in a Havas despatch published recently:—

SIR—I read in your journal of this morning, under the the title, "A Candidate for France," some lines which concern me. While the rumors of which you make yourself the echo were to be found only in journals of no great importance, I met them with silence alone. It is otherwise when the London *Times* repeats them, and I declare, in the most formal manner, that the assertions contained in your correspondence are absolutely false. Standing apart for several years, and especially during these recent events, from the politics of my country, I have, since the fall of the Empire, lived in deep retirement, whether in Switzerland or in England, and I had a right to think that my retreat would protect me against calumnies so odious and so ridiculous, to which I give the most positive denial. Receive, sir, my salutations.

NAPOLEON (JEROME).

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871.

Descriptions of the Paris Representatives to the National Assembly.

The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says there are some good returns in the Paris list of successful candidates—some wheat among the tares—much more, indeed, than the ultras anticipated. M. Louis Blanc may turn out an excellent member if he will only speak as he wrote when in England. Victor Hugo may disappoint his admirers when he finds himself at Bordeaux restored to his natural element. M. Eugar Quinet, who is a fine writer, may sober down in office. Vice Admiral Saisset is one of the most popular defenders of Paris. Delescluze, editor of the *Réveil*, is ill, and not likely to prove troublesome. Schlocher is an old colonel of national guard artillery, *hors de service*. Félix Pyat, of the *Vengeur*, is a man of '48 and a person of extreme violence. M. Henri Martin is a scholar and historian. Admiral Pothuan distinguished himself at Gare aux Bœufs and in the forts during the siege. M. Lockroy is a pamphleteer like Rochefort. Gambon allowed his café to be be seized under the *régime* of the late tyrant sooner than pay his taxes. Derian is the most popular Minister of the Provisional government and would have accepted the presidency of the republic had the movement of the 31st of October succeeded. Ranc is a republican and friend of Gambetta. Malon is, or was, a worker in mother-of-pearl till he took to politics; he stammers, and his popularity is unaccountable. Brisson is another republican and so are the five gentlemen who follow M. Thiers. Greppo was arrested on the 2d of December with other deputies. General Frébault is an officer of marine artillery who was here through the siege. Clemenceau is a maire of Paris; Floquet one of the lawyers who appeared against Prince Peter Bonaparte at Tours. Littré is the Comtist academician. Arnaud is a maire of the same red shape as Clemenceau, but a clever administrator. M. Leon Say is the well known writer on political economy and finance in in the *Débats*. Razon is an ultra of the ultras. Adam was prefect of police after Count Kératry, and is the husband of a charming writer. Jean Baptiste Millière is a socialist of talent—lean, spectacled and rather slanderous. Farcy built a gunboat, which turned over going round to Havre from Cherbourg with a big gun that broke loose, and then the craft righted. He commanded a gunboat on the Seine during the siege until the government disarmed his gunboat and made a martyr of him.

Among the Red Republicans in Belleville.

The special correspondent of the London *Daily News* with the headquarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony went to a red-hot republican club in Belleville the other night, where he heard some remarkably wild speaking:—

One of the orators, from the conformation of his legs a shoemaker, said:—"Ah, citizens, the baited men of the thrice-accursed William are defiling the casemates of that famous fortress to our west—that iron door which, locked, would keep out forever the brutal barbarian. Valérien is dragged in the mire; her beauty ravished by the vile Teutons. And it was a Frenchman who deliberately handed over Valérien to the hateful embraces of these heathen hounds. Woe is me for France, that a Frenchman could have dealt this great blow *à la patrie*. Before the shade of the mighty republican dead I denounce this sham republican, Jules Favre: this chicken-hearted miserable pseudo patriot, this vile pandorer to the passions of the conqueror. Not now, it may be, is the time for just retribution. But, *sacré!* away in the vista of the future I see a guillotine and the heads of traitors!" Wild cheering followed, led off by a little man so covered with "dust" that one would imagine he had been tarred and feathered or was developing an incipient feathered state, but who was a journeyman dock-bed maker. "Well, traitors have yielded Valérien; that dire fact confronts us. Is it to be said that the men of Paris are so nerveless as to sit still and look up and see the wretched Prussian rag floating a French sky on the battlements of Valérien? Perish the thought! Not let twenty thousand patriots come forward. We shall select a leader, and he will lead us in the dead of night up the side of Valérien, and we shall fall upon the dogs—the thrice damnable Prussian dogs—and butcher them as they snore their Teuton snore. *A bas les Prussiens! Au Mont Valérien! Au Mont Valérien!*" And the bandy legs jumped off the tribune with a tragic wave of his right arm over his head.

ENGLAND.

The Anglo-American Commission—Opinions of the English Press.

The London *Economist* thinks it is well not to be too hopeful; but still the consent given by the government to the Joint Commission was a judicious act. In the first place, similar commissions, notably the one in which the late Mr. Bates was chief, have resulted in removing causes of offence. In the second place, the arrangement, nominally one for inquiry, is really a reference to arbitration; and although the power of the arbitrators is not final, still their moral weight will be great—so great probably that either nation can give way without a sense of humiliation or of yielding to mere force. That is a very great thing to secure, is indeed the greatest element of value in international arbitrations. Half the dangerous quarrels among nations arise out of the fear of appearing to give way through timidity, of being humiliated in the eyes of the world. Very few quarrels not involving cession of territory would be entirely beyond settlement if the nations involved could reason as coolly as lawyers when settling a compromise for their clients; and in estimating a quasi-judicial decision, such as the Joint Commissioners can pass, the nations can keep cool. And above all and before all the Commissioners are better able than diplomatists to travel a little out of the record, and suggest, as private individuals so often do, a compromise for the sake of peace, which looks irregular or even absurd, but which nevertheless satisfied the parties much better than any concession more consistent with the rigor of the law.

The London *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of the 14th ult. thus treats the subject:—"An Anglo-American Commission will shortly meet in Washington to enter upon duties as important as have ever been imposed in modern times upon a delegated body. The questions to which the attention of the Commissioners will in the first instance be directed are the Alabama and Shenandoah claims and the Canadian fisheries. These are questions of great moment, no doubt—happily, as we believe, of no great difficulty—but they by no means exhaust the category of questions outstanding and unsettled between this country and the United States. There are, besides, the claims of shipowners, merchants and underwriters in this country who have suffered by the seizure of their property by the federal land forces and the federal cruisers, and from the heavy expenditure entailed upon claimants in the federal prize courts. Passing from claims originating with the civil war, there are the questions of the San Juan boundary, about which a few years since we had some warm correspondence with the Cabinet of Washington; of the policy of the American government in respect to Central America and the West Indies, and last, not least, the question of the American tariffs, the American coasting trade and the inland navigation of the States. There is no reason, so far as we can see, why an understanding should not be arrived at on all these questions by the present Commission. A great deal will depend upon the manner in which the English Commissioners discharge their functions. Our friends across the Atlantic are more sensitive than is generally believed, and they have not, we fear, been treated by our diplomatists at all times with the consideration to which they are justly entitled, and which the governments of Continental States invariably receive at the hands of our Foreign Ministers. We have never believed that the Alabama claims presented of themselves any formidable difficulty, but it is just the question which, improperly handled, might lead to a serious misunderstanding. The Americans know very well that they have at all times insisted upon their right, as neutrals, to deal with belligerents in all articles, ships included. They are not so unfair as to deny to us the exercise of a right which they claim for themselves. We say, therefore, that, the foundation of these claims not being sound, the claims themselves, when they come to be examined dispassionately before an international commission, must abate. The fisheries question, if carefully examined, will be found to be somewhat more complicated and to present a somewhat unexpected feature. It is quite true that the Treaty of 1818 reserves strictly the three-mile limit to the British fishermen. It is also true that American fishing vessels have been found of late, and in many instances, within these limits. This will not be denied; but the Americans contend that the offenders had brought their vessels in for repairs or shelter, and which, under the first article of the Treaty of 1818, they have a right to do, to say nothing of the free access to British ports accorded to American vessels in common with those of all other nations. If the American fishermen, therefore, who have been caught within the three-mile limit could show that they had entered for repairs or shelter, that would be a good answer to a charge of violating the treaty. This is a point which seems, up to the present time, to have escaped those who have discussed this fishery question. It has, probably, been lost sight of in the excitement which the repeated invasions of the fishery limits, and the steps taken by the Canadian authorities to uphold the treaty, have created. Perhaps the strongest feeling which has been thus elicited is on the side of the Canadians; but as they will be fully and ably represented on the Commission, it may be hoped that a satisfactory adjustment may be arrived at, and the whole question of these fishery rights placed upon an intelligible and proper footing. We do not believe, and we never have believed, that there is any intention on the part of American statesmen to sanction a disregard of treaty obligations and attempt to assume territorial rights which appertain to the British crown. The claims of British subjects whose property was seized or destroyed during the war need present no difficulty. Once the right to compensation is conceded, the rest is merely a question of amount. The points of difference which may arise respecting territory ought not at this time of day to involve prolonged discussion. We have more possessions in the West Indies than we can turn to any account; and if we were to hand over the Bahamas group to the States for a proper equivalent, we should be getting rid of a useless annual expenditure, and we should confer an obligation on the Union which would render other concessions to British interests matters of certainty. The opening of the American coasting and lake trades is, no doubt, a large question, but it will not now be discussed for the first time. Every enlightened politician in the States knows that the adoption of this policy is, like the reduction and eventual abolition of import duties, but a question of time. How far the Commission may be authorized to treat remains to be seen. Their powers may be restricted, as intimated last night by Lord Enfield, to the discussion of the points of difference at present existing between the two countries, with a view to ascertaining how they may best be adjusted, whether by arbitration or otherwise. These powers must be extended if the Commission is to have the desired result and produce the international benefits which may flow from its labors if properly directed.

SWITZERLAND.

Desperate Condition of Bourbaki's Army—Dreadful Sufferings of the French Troops.

From Lausanne, says the London *Globe*, there comes another letter describing the condition of the large French army which crossed the border into Switzerland. The writer says the horses seemed hardly able to stand. They were under-sized and half famished. Their legs were knotted and swollen; their tails and manes often rotted away; the long, shaggy hair of their ungroomed coats matted with dirt. The riders were warmly clothed in large overcoats, and, what seemed to be nearly universal among officers and men of all arms, the broad-peaked cap. For two days infantry poured into Lausanne, the intervals between the arrivals of the large bodies being filled by stragglers in every stage of exhaustion. They came slowly in, shuffling along, with hanging heads, sunken cheeks and starting eyes. Those unable to march came in by train. Hundreds of poor fellows, their uniform torn to rags, limped past. The feet and hands of nearly all were frostbitten, causing the greatest pain. On many a face incipient fever had begun its ravages; many would never march again. In all the shrunk features and crouching gait told of gnawing hunger, while the deep cough and hoarse voice bore witness to long nights spent on snow and frozen ground. Some had tied bits of wood under their bare feet to protect them from the stones; others wore wooden *sabots;* hundreds had no socks, and when they had they were merely of thin cotton; others, who appeared well shod, would show a sockless or heelless boot, the exposed part of the foot, once frozen, being now a wound crusted with dirt. For weeks none had washed or changed their clothes, or removed their boots. Nothing but hurried march and counter-march. Their hands were blacker than any African's. The men stated that for three days they had had neither food nor fodder served out to them, and that before that they often got only one loaf between eight men. As the long columns toiled wearily through the villages, defiling from the Jura passes—choked deep with snow—upon the Lake of Geneva, the inhabitants everywhere turned out with literally "their all" to supply their wants. As regiment after regiment of tottering, starving men passed into this town, rich and poor, young and old, distributed to their necessities; while rugged, hard, ill-favored faces broke out in sunny smiles, as though ministering angels had met them amid scenes of death and murder. Since their arrival the troops have been very quiet and well behaved, and have shown themselves deeply conscious of the kindness they have received. The churches have been cleared and straw laid down for their reception. During the day those who are well roam about at large, but inside lay many sick and maimed. Fresh linen and flannel and socks are supplied by committees, and warm baths are offered all day long. In the churches ladies sit mending tattered garments, bathing frozen feet, writing letters, or supplying little delicacies for the sick.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

A Colored Laborer Turned Doctor—Investigation Before Coroner Young.

For the last two months a young colored couple named Anthony have occupied apartments in the rear of premises 163 Mulberry street. Anthony is a laborer and works in Whitehall street. On Tuesday morning last Dr. Franklin Smith was called to see Mrs. Anthony without the knowledge of her husband, and found her suffering from excessive inflammation of the bowels. He prescribed the proper remedies and was afterwards sold by Anthony that his professional services would be no longer required, inasmuch as he could procure treat his wife and thus save expense.

ANTHONY AS A PHYSICIAN

was not a success. He had evidently learned from some sources that sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper were good for inflammation of the bowels, and determined upon experimenting with his wife by administering to her doses of the above named medicine. As she grew worse under this treatment Dr. Smith was again summoned by Mrs. Anthony, who stated that she had been taking pills composed of iron and copper at the direction of her husband, and felt that the medicine was doing her more harm than good, at the same time expressing fears that she was about to die.

Her fears were speedily realized, as she grew rapidly worse, and died at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Smith refused to give a certificate, and reported the case to Coroner Young in person. To-day Deputy Coroner Marsh will make a post-mortem examination on the body and thus determine the cause of death. If the medicine given deceased by her husband in the least hastened her death it is not believed he intended it to have that effect. As far as known they had lived happily together, with only an occasional misunderstanding, such as will sometimes occur in the best regulated families.

DOUBTFUL.—The Springfield *Republican* says that vexation, caused by his quarrel with the President, was the cause of Senator Sumner's recent illness. If the statement is true the disease was a long time in making its appearance.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Scenes During the First Day's Sitting.

Jules Favre and Garibaldi—Favre Delivers Up the Powers of the Government of National Defence—Garibaldi Resigns His Position, Tries to Get a Hearing and Fails—Particulars of the Disturbance in the Chambers.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 14, 1871.

The Chamber opened yesterday exactly at two o'clock, over 350 deputies being present; and while nothing of very great importance took place there were two scenes which must always be historical—one, Garibaldi suffering humiliation in the Assembly of a country he had served, and the other, M. Jules Favre rendering up the government of the National Defence to the deputies of the people.

GARIBALDI RENOUNCES HIS FUNCTIONS OF DEPUTY.

Garibaldi, I need not tell you, has been the most complete sensation of the sitting. Among the first to enter, he was not the least to attract attention. He was ostentatiously dressed in his Garibaldian costume, and always remained with covered head. The General bears the marks of age, though but now sixty-seven years old, and exhibits signs of rapid physical, if not mental, decadence. He appears childish and self-contained as well. The Italian sat on a bench to the left of the tribune and near the members of the government, who were placed nearest the President. In the tribune of the diplomatic corps were the Prince Metternich, of Austria; Lord Lyons, British Minister, and Chevalier Nigra, Minister from Italy.

The house was brilliantly lighted; indeed, no sitting can be held here without some artificial illumination. The theatre was constructed especially for night acting, and for that alone, but now it is devoted to day *séances*.

The sitting is now under way, and after a preliminary address upon the organization the President declares he has received a letter addressed to the Assembly. He reads:—

CITOYEN PRESIDENT DEL ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE—

As a last duty to render to the cause of the French republic I have come to bring you my vote and place it in your hands. I renounce the functions of Deputy, of which I have been honored by divers departments. Je vous salue.

G. GARIBALDI.

This document is received with manifestations of approval and disapproval, and all eyes rest on Garibaldi.

JULES FAVRE BEFORE THE HOUSE.

At this moment M. Jules Favre rises, and from his place throws down the powers of the street government of Paris—a government which has had a brief but most eventful history. The commanding presence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, his reputation as an orator, his dignity of manner and the important trusts still remaining in his hands, give him the silence of the Chamber and the close attention of the Deputies. Jules Favre stoops a little, yet is impressive. He begins:—

"I fulfil a duty which, to me, is particularly sweet, in placing the powers of the government in the hands of the representatives of the country."

Loud applause follows—appreciation from the republicans, joy from the monarchists.

M. Favre continued in a vein of dignified explanation, stating that his Ministry has had but one aim—to save and to serve France—and that this Ministry now rendered its account to the deputies of the people. He was sorry to find his countrymen assembled under circumstances so cruel and unhappy, but he trusted in their patriotism. In a voice of great solemnity M. Favre exhorted the Assembly to keep in mind its great work and to examine with care and fidelity all propositions that might come before them. M. Favre demanded permission to return to Paris to negotiate with Bismarck, and continued his discourse by repeating often times that France would do her duty.

HOW THE SPEECH WAS RECEIVED.

The speech of the great republican has been well received by all classes. Not only chaste and elegant, but pointed and serious, it is taken as an indication that M. Favre will cease to shed tears over the disasters of his country and give himself more thoroughly to their practical redress.

The sitting proceeds.

EXIT GARIBALDI.

Garibaldi addresses the Tribune. But M. Cochery mounts the tribune. There is confusion.

The President speaks, but indistinctly—M. Le Franc also.

Several rapidly put questions follow.

M. Cochery descends from the tribune.

Garibaldi demands anew to be heard.

The President affects not to see him—not to hear him—and the *séance* is declared dissolved.

Garibaldi cannot be heard in a house to which he has three been elected.

Protestations are hurled at the President. Indignation is expressed and the hall rings with cries of "*Vive Garibaldi! Vive Garibaldi!*" There is great disorder. A citizen rises and pronounces a discourse, which is heard by the Assembly. He is indignant, fiery, and condemns the deplorable fate of Garibaldi at the hands of a country he aided and for which he had suffered. The citizen orator wound up his frothy periods with these refrains:—"Rural Chamber!" "Chamber of dismemberment?" "Chamber of Bismarck?" "Chamber of Uhlans!" "Treason to the people!"

The President cries "Order! order!" calls upon the citizens to retire and the Garde Nationale purge the Chamber.

Thus ends the first day of the National Assembly, doing little credit to its name—tumultuous, factional, unharmonious, as it will probably prove.

The Assembly now has all the power in its keeping—the ministry, the armies, the treasury—and it is divided into bureaus for the purpose of expediting business. A thorough examination of the finances, national expenditures, the army, navy, Church, foreign relations, telegraphs, railroads and interior system will be made. I am not sure that M. Gambetta will be handled with great charity, though it is believed here that no money has wrongfully adhered to his purse.

All the generals are here, two admirals and all the professions. General Chanzy came yesterday, and appears upon the street in fine health and good spirits.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Reduce Canal Tolls—The New Building for the Chamber of Commerce—Memorial to Congress—A Paradoxical Proposition.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance. Mr. George Opdyke presided.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Canals, read the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the State of New York:—

In order that the tolls on the canals of the State may be reduced so as to meet the requirements of commerce and prevent the diversion thereof from this State, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums as may be necessary for the paying the canal and general fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due, by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock, having forty years to run from this date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. For the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a sinking fund of one per cent per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canals shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board, at rates sufficient, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund, the interest on the debt so created and the expense of keeping the canals in repair.

Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING said he was opposed to the practice of deferring the payment of public debts beyond the generation during which such debts were contracted.

After an animated debate Mr. Johnston's report was accepted by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES said, while approving the report, he wished to impress upon the Chamber the fact that canals, railroads and telegraphs in different parts of our vast system form what is known as the solidarity of commerce, and that any increase in the rate of charges for the transportation of goods by rail or canal, if only of one cent on a barrel of flour, was felt in the markets of Chicago and Liverpool.

On his motion the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That canals, railways and telegraphs form parts of one common system of commercial machinery for facilitating and cheapening commerce, interchanging between nations the varied products of the globe, and are justly afforded to any part benefits the whole; that any needless imposition of tolls, expenses or other charges on any part of that system is the fruit of a policy unfit for the present enlightened age, and injurious to the general welfare and advancing civilization of the human race.

Mr. A. A. LOW, from the committee appointed to purchase the site for a new Chamber of Commerce, read a memorial to be addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives. It stated that in the year 1860 the government of the United States was in quest of a suitable location for the Post Office of this city; that the amount of money at the command of the Post Office Department was limited to $200,000, and that the present site could only be had for $250,000. Congress was therefore asked to permit that the present Post Office site be sold to the Chamber of Commerce for the sum it originally cost the United States, viz.—$200,000.

The memorial further urged that Congress will be the means of extending more widely the benefits of an organization that antedates the Revolution, and by securing to it a proper site for a new and costly fireproof building for preserving the valuable archives and portraits which once have been scattered by fire and are still exposed to untimely loss.

The memorial was received and adopted.

LEOPOLD SIEBWIRTH then arose, and after saying that intelligence had been received in this city of the ratification of peace in Europe, proposed a resolution expressing the gratification of the Chamber at the news, their sympathy with France in her defeat, and offering the congratulations of the Chamber to the victorious Prussians.

Sharp discussion ensued. Mr. Sinclair Tousey proposed that the latter part of the resolution be struck out, and that the first part only, referring to the establishment of peace, be adopted.

After a sharp discussion Mr. Low moved that the resolution be committed to Committee No. 4 for alteration and presentation at a future meeting.

Captain AMBROSE SNOW submitted the following resolution, which, on account of the lateness of the hour and the importance of the subject, was laid over for consideration at the next meeting of the Chamber:—

Resolved, That in future it shall be the rule of this Chamber to limit the time that each member may consume in the discussion of any question to five minutes, unless the unanimous consent of the meeting is given to suspend the rules.

The Chamber then adjourned.

THE SMALLPOX.

A Hoboken Dutchman Tells What He Saw During Five Days in the Smallpox Hospital—A Story of Blood and Death and Fearful Sufferings—The Doctors at the Hospital Interviewed—Their Refutation of the Dutchman's Statement.

A gentleman giving his name as A. Herman, residing in Hoboken, N. J., called at the HERALD office on Wednesday with a communication, written by himself and giving his experience of "five days in the Smallpox Hospital on Blackwell's Island."

Mr. Herman had been in the hospital for five days suffering from the dread disease, and left it a few days since after being perfectly cured. This communication was intended to startle the public into an idea of what horrible things are done in the Smallpox Hospital. First, he started by saying that he, suffering only from the first stages of the disease, was put in a room in which were three patients, two of whom were convalescent, while the third was in the worst stage of the disease. Second, this man, who was the sickest, fell out of bed twenty times during the night, keeping those other patients in the room awake thereby. Third, a little boy who was in a bad state of disease fell out of bed and died a few hours thereafter. Fourth, a patient in the last stage of the disease died with his face covered with thick blood. Several other charges, such as that the night orderly said, in reply to a remonstrance in regard to a patient, "G—d d—n him, let him die; what the hell do I care?" that the night orderly, "a dreadful, stupid Irishman," brutally treated another orderly, whom he got discharged next day, "under pretence" of his having been

DRUNK THE NIGHT BEFORE:

that a Catholic priest was allowed into the wards of the smallpox hospital, to attend spiritually to the patients, when a patient's wife, even, was excluded on all occasions; that he (Herman) ate only fifty cents' worth of food, and had to pay $4 30 for it, and that said food was bad; that the orderly, on one occasion, when told to give a narcotic to a patient in two doses, gave the medicine all in one dose.

The communication containing the above charges was of such a startling kind that a HERALD reporter lost no time in getting up to Blackwell's Island to see for himself what there was in the allegations. After calling on the warden, Mr. Fitch, who has nothing at all to do with the management of the Smallpox Hospital, he was escorted to the hospital buildings and introduced to the doctors in charge of the institution. It so happened that the three doctors who are in charge of the hospital were in the office, and the reporter proceeded to interrogate them as to Herman's story. Herman made no charge against the doctors, simply confining his observations to the "dreadful stupid" Irishman who is the night orderly, so that the presence of the latter became a necessity. The orderly's statement was to the effect that he never made use of the expression, "G—d d—n him, let him die; what the hell do I care?" that he never refused any assistance asked by a patient; that he was on duty all night in the hospital, never left and, though he could not be in two places at the one time, he was always about the wards; that the boy who fell out of bed did not die until next morning, and that the delirium seized him suddenly and then he jumped out of bed. The man who died was in

THE WORST STAGE OF THE DISEASE

all along and in his delirium tumbled out of bed sometimes, though the sheets were tied over the bedclothes in the usual way to prevent him from doing so. The assistant orderly was discharged for drunkenness, and several persons saw him drunk, including the doctor in charge that night, and while drunk he treated him (the orderly) badly. Whenever a patient fell out of bed in the delirious fever he always helped him back again, though sometimes for a short time he might be attending some other patient.

The statements of the three doctors entirely endorsed the answers given by the orderly. The doctors also gave a high character to the orderly for attention to duty. They state that it has been their custom for some time past to question every patient when leaving the hospital after recovery as to the attention they had received, and the answer uniformly is a satisfactory one. Invariably the patients prefer their thanks to the doctors and speak highly of the attendants. It is noteworthy, say the doctors, that patients who enter the hospital really sick are always the

MOST LAVISH IN THEIR ENCOMIUMS

upon the treatment they have received, while those who are sent there when suffering from merely the early symptoms of disease, and who are, therefore, in tolerably good health and enjoying excellent appetites are always sure to complain. The doctors do not heed this much, however, for they know that a smallpox hospital is no place for a sound man to be, and he sees everything around him with a disgusted eye. Even medical men cannot help being disgusted with the loathsome disease. The replies of the doctors to the four points raised by Mr. Herman, who, as has been said already, entered the hospital almost to the surprise of the doctors, so slightly was he affected by the disease, may be summed up as follows:—

First—There being 112 patients in a smallpox hospital which was built originally for the accommodation of 30 patients the first bed vacated should necessarily be taken by the next incomer.

Second—The very bad patient who was so delirious had been despaired of before Mr. Herman entered the hospital.

Third—The boy who died could not have recovered, and two doctors in consultation the morning before that on which he died so opined. They did not believe his falling out of bed hastened death.

Fourth—The man who died had no hope of recovery. In his case hemorrhage had set in, and that accounted for the thick blood on his face and the rattling in his throat.

As to the complaints about the food, they are not of much importance. Whatever the doctors order must be supplied, and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction hence have hesitated in paying the bills for extra supplies. There is no doubt that the assistant orderly who was discharged was drunk. He met the doctor in charge that night and did not know him. The orderly denies having given two doses in one, and the doctor who prescribed the medicine informed the reporter that even had he done so it would not have hastened death. As to the

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST'S PRESENCE

in the midst of smallpox patients, administering his religion to the dying and the sick, it is a matter that concerns the reverend gentleman himself, as most sensible people will readily admit.

Such are the two sides of the question. The complaints made against the management of the hospital have been stated, and in the same spirit the answers given by the managers have received equal attention. It would seem that

THE GREAT POINT OF TROUBLE

lies in the want of room for the accommodation of patients. Mr. Fitch, Warden of the Island, informed the reporter that he himself superintended the erection of the smallpox hospital about fourteen years ago, and the idea then was to construct a building suitable only for the reception of sixty patients, some of whom were to be of that class who could easily afford to pay all expenses incidental to the sickness. Now, as has been stated above, this building is crammed with 112 patients in various stages of the disease, and no arrangements can possibly be attempted by which the wards would be regulated according to the order of convalescence. The attendance in the hospital consists of one regular orderly and one regular nurse for day, one night orderly and one night nurse, with thirteen helpers in all.

It is stated by the doctors that the disease this year has assumed a more malignant type than in previous years. During the last two months there have been 355 patients treated in the hospital, of whom fifty-eight died. In 1870 there were 989 cases in all, and in 1869 there were 662 cases, of whom fifty-two died.

The Disease in Brooklyn.

There were only five cases of smallpox reported in Brooklyn during the past week. In the month of December there were 109 cases; in January 72 cases; in February, 108. The patients now at the Flatbush Hospital are doing well, and Dr. Cochran, Health Officer, does not anticipate any further spread of the contagion. Every exertion is being made by the authorities of the Sanitary Bureau to guard against the loathsome disease becoming epidemic in that city.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CORONERS.

Yesterday morning the Board of Coroners, with Coroner Schirmer, President, in the chair, held a meeting at their office in the City Hall and took action in relation to immediately fitting up their rooms, which are sadly in need of repairs. The Board also appointed a committee (Schirmer and Young) to confer with the Board of Health, which Board had complained that the law relating to the filing of inquests in that department had not been fully complied with. It is also desirable that more perfect harmony should exist between these two boards than has heretofore prevailed, and a conference may bring about the desired result.

THE BOSTON PROVISION SHIP FOR FRANCE.—Says the Boston *Traveller* of Wednesday:—The United States steam frigate Worcester is still lying alongside of the wharf at Charlestown Navy Yard receiving cargo for the French, and, from her appearance outside, must be nearly loaded, for she is quite deep. Her topgallant yards are aloft, most of her stores are on board, her sails are bent, and so far as her own condition is concerned, aside from her cargo, could be made ready for sea in a few hours.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Arrival of the Last Named High Commissioner.

He is Interviewed by a Herald Reporter and Goes Into the Interviewing Business Himself—What He Thinks of the Alabama Claims and What He Wants to Know About Nelson, Sumner and Butler—An Interesting Conversation in a Railroad Car.

The Cunard steamer Russia, which arrived at her dock at Jersey City yesterday morning, brought Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Bart, late Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Derby-Disraeli Ministry. This distinguished statesman is the last of the English members of the Joint High Dining Commission who left England, and is, perhaps, the most sagacious and the best informed on the points of difference between America and Great Britain of the entire delegation. He is a man of figures and loves to drag his weaker political brethers down into the awful depths of prepared statistics. The *bête noir* of the eloquent Gladstone, the hope of the tories, he is undoubtedly the best man that England could send us to audit our little account and strike a balance. He should pride himself on being a cockney; for London first saw his infantile face, and that educational adjunct of the British metropolis, Oxford College, held him within her folded arms until he had begun to see that an intimate acquaintance with the philosophy of Plato and the romances of Herodotus would do him but little service in the battle of life. Sir Stafford is undoubtedly one of the great men of England; learned in

THE SCHOOL OF STATECRAFT,

not unacquainted with current politics and cherishing views of sufficient elasticity to suit the party to which, for the time being, he avows allegiance, he is the darling of his constituents. Mere declamation he despises; of political intrigue he knows nothing; but if any rash American legislator wishes to wreck himself on the hard rock of statistics and figures, Sir Stafford Northcote is the man to pilot him to his doom. But his awful fondness for figures is not apparent in his manner or deportment. To an innocent interlocutor he will not hurriedly propose a financial conundrum, and, remembering that he is in a country where titles are lightly considered, he will probably declare, in defiance of all diplomatic usage, his entire ignorance on all matters of importance, and his ardent desire to be considered diplomatically a regular oyster.

THE EX-CHANCELLOR

is negatively communicative; he is more desirous of interviewing newspaper men than of being interviewed; he knows he is a big gun, but he does not care to fire off a heavy shot without first ascertaining the range.

This will be enough of Sir Stafford's antecedents and manner. Something of his personal appearance will be interesting; his disposition may be inferred. He is a hairy statesman—auburn on the chin, mildly light on the other lip and decidedly sandy under the fur cap he aggressively wears. Were it not for the fact that his small inquiring eyes have the peculiar faculty of drawing down over their pleasant lightning the woeful thunder of a pair of portentous eyebrows, Sir Stafford might expect to attract to frightful discomfiture a vast horde of the yearning maidens of Washington—and he wears spectacles; he has the French habit of hoisting his shoulders over the high roof of his aristocratic head and of smiling when nobody is prepared to take the hint and laugh. For the benefit of the lady readers of the HERALD it may be mentioned that

SIR STAFFORD

affects a rough dress, is careless of his personal appearance, and for an Englishman has a wonderful respect for the tastes and prejudices of people whose dire misfortune is that they were not born within the sound of Bow Bells. The right honorable baronet is of that peculiar complexion which defies criticism; he may be forty years of age or he may be fifty; the most accomplished physiognomist would scarcely dare to say that he was fifty. But then he is one of those men, but seldom met with in a lifetime, who are at their ease in every position in which they are placed.

A TORY IN HEART,

A POLITICAL TRIMMER

through necessity, and an aspirant for high governmental honors in the little island from which he hails, he challenges admiration as a statesman. His specialty is figures. Give him any plausible excuse, and with his peculiar gifts he will bewilder more British taxpayers in a shorter time than any other man on the tory or liberal benches of the English House of Commons. Let us hope that it was not for the purpose of muddling our representatives on the High Commission that he was sent here by his financial antagonist, W. Ewart Gladstone.

Of course, when the Russia arrived at the dock at Jersey City a HERALD reporter was there ready to hold a conversation with the ex-Chancellor. But there was a good deal of confusion, as usual in the disembarkation of the passengers, and our reporter deferred his contemplated attack on the Sir Stafford's

DIPLOMATIC STRONGHOLD OF SECRECY.

Contrary to all expectation Sir Stafford, as soon as he left the steamer, wended his way for the midday train, then puffing and blowing at the station, and got on board a compartment car. His son, Mr. Henry Northcote, Mr. Howard, an attaché of the distinguished baronet, Mr. Riggs, two ladies and a number of servants, seven persons in all, speedily followed. After a brief stay on board the cars Sir Stafford sallied out alone for a short walk, but finding the sidewalks unfavorable to the assertion of British dignity, and in fact exceedingly slippery and treacherous, he gave vent to a few strong expressions, as Englishmen are wont to do, and returned to the car in a hurry. It was just at the moment when the illustrious baronet had his aristocratic eyebrows elevated to an attitude of forty-five degrees and that his gold spectacles trembled on the extreme point of his High Commission nose, that the HERALD reporter knocked at the door and entered the compartment. Sir Stafford was reading the HERALD, and was fast in the account of the spread of the smallpox. His son, a slender but good looking youth, sat opposite to him. Whenever

THE OLD MAN WINKED THE YOUNG MAN SMILED.

Having introduced himself and accepted the vacant seat in the compartment, Sir Stafford dropped the HERALD with a sigh and confronted its representative. He was affable, pleasant and courteous—there were none of Sir Richard Mayne's people about to obey his orders, no British exclusiveness surrounded him, and he was conscious of the fact. In reply to the first few complimentary observations of the reporter he said that he was greatly pleased with his voyage, but that, though greatly impressed with the beauties of New York harbor, he was not prepared to express his sense of the magnificence of the country from so cursory a glance as had been afforded him. The reporter did not reply, and Sir Stafford never adventured an allusion to the Jersey sidewalks.

The reporter being seated, and the English statesman having prepared himself for the interview by laying back in his seat and assaulting his waistcoat sleeves with his nervous fingers, the following conversation occurred:—

REPORTER—I am sent, Sir Stafford, to congratulate you, on behalf of the HERALD and the country which it represents, on your safe arrival on our shores. I hope you had

A PLEASANT VOYAGE!

SIR STAFFORD—The voyage was very pleasant, indeed. Please thank the editor of the HERALD for me for his kind message. We know the HERALD in England. It is a great paper, and has immense influence, being recognized as the leading American journal. When I was in the Indian Office—it was during the Abyssinian war—we were often

INDEBTED TO THE HERALD

for early news. You beat our special messengers on several occasions; and, indeed, you seemed to have a monopoly of telegraph and courier facilities. It is a great journal, and must wield an immense influence.

REPORTER—The

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 62

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—HOME—BLUE DEVILS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LYDIG.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA GRAND DUCHESSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—POMP—RAISING THE WIND.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SPEDACH IN GEBIEBLIDIS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.—AFTER THE WAR.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—RICHELIEU.

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.—GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—SARATOGA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &C.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &C.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 52 Fifth avenue.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &C.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 3, 1871.

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9—Kings County Supervisors—Proposed Local Improvements on Staten Island—Marriages and Deaths—Advertisements.
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THE NEW JAPANESE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES at Washington presented his credentials formally to Secretary Fish yesterday, and Prince Mito Fusimi, with the members of his Embassy, was formally introduced to the President last evening.

THE LIFE INSURANCE BILL, which debars companies from entering the plea of fraud in obtaining a policy after two premiums shall be paid upon it, has been ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, and will doubtless pass. It ought by all means to become a law; for it is a safe and equitable check upon a too common practice of the insurance companies.

JAMAICA.—The HERALD's special correspondent at Kingston informs us that, as the prospect of the annexation of Dominica grows stronger, so the hopes of those interested in its vicinity become brighter of better times in store for them. Haytiens think themselves far better off, their property increased in value and much more secure; they consider that the time for revolutions has gone by in St. Domingo.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.—It has been suggested that the democrats in the New York Legislature will gain nothing by holding over until next fall, pending the action of the new Congress on the Apportionment bill under the census of 1870. It is hinted that Congress will postpone action upon that bill until winter, or until it is too late for the New York democracy to gerrymander the State in regard to the Congressional districts.

LIVELY TIMES IN WALL STREET.—The "bulls" in Wall street are in ecstasies, and are evidently making up for lost time, to judge by the excitement they are producing in the stock market. The "bears" had the best of it last winter, owing to the depression produced by a sluggishness in trade and a despondent tone among business men generally. But the advent of peace in Europe seems to have changed the aspect of everything, and a roseate future looms up before everybody, now that the great war is over and that we may resume our great commercial operations with Europe.

THE NEW CONGRESS.—The first session of the Forty-second Congress commences in Washington to-morrow. The republican caucus last evening renominated the old officers for re-election, Speaker Blaine among the number. The democrats have nominated a ticket headed by General Morgan, which, of course, will have no show of election. We publish a list of members elect, but it is difficult at present to make a perfect classification of them. It is sufficient to know that the republicans have a good majority, but will be sadly troubled when they attempt to count up a two-thirds vote, which is so essential on critical occasions.

The Condition of France—The Great Task and the Great Dangers Still Before Her.

In the ratification of Germany's harsh exactions of peace by a vote of five-sixths of the French National Assembly we have, in the voice of France, the confession of her present exhausted and helpless condition from her terrible defeats and disasters in the late war. Since the 1st of August last the losses of France, past, present and prospective, from this gigantic struggle, will, no doubt, upon a money estimate, prove equal to the losses of both sides for the whole four years of the war of our Southern rebellion. One-third, at least, of her territory has been eaten out and laid waste, including her richest wine districts; one-tenth, at least, of her people have been reduced to the verge of starvation; her crops, which last year were short from a withering drought, will this year be necessarily short from the destruction of her horses and cattle and her agricultural implements, and from the general disorganization of her industrial system. And now, superadded to all her frightful losses from the war, she has to bear these harsh conditions exacted by Germany as the price of peace—the surrender of her whole Rhine frontier back to "the blue Moselle," including a million and a half of her people with the territories given up, and those strongly fortified cities of Strasbourg and Metz; and, lastly, she has to pay a thousand millions of dollars as indemnity to Germany for her expenses in the war.

Can "poor France," under the best conditions of peace, recover from this fearful prostration and these cruel exactions within half a century? She can fully recover her position in wealth and in all her industrial forces and resources within a period of twenty years of peace, excepting, of course, the cities and territories she has lost. These she can recover only by war; but, from present appearances, whatever her desire may be, she will be compelled to postpone her revenge for at least twenty years to come. The inviting gateway into Germany between Metz and Strasbourg is closed and held by Germany, and hereafter France, from the danger which is thus menaced to Paris, will be slow to provoke another trial with the disciplined legions of the German empire. There is, then, no danger that France, during the living generation, will provoke another war with Germany. Nor is it probable that she will seek an occasion for the reparation of her late misfortunes in a quarrel with Italy or Spain, or England or Belgium. In short, while her inclinations and every consideration of wise discretion will make peace the policy of France with all her neighbors except Germany, peace with Germany for at least twenty years to come will be the first necessity of the French government; and within these twenty years, through the progress and development of modern ideas and popular rights, the whole face of things on the European Continent may be so changed as to bring the people of even France and Germany into the "happy accord" of a band of brothers.

But there is danger yet to France in the great task now before her of the reconstruction of her government. The special work for which the election of this National Assembly was arranged by Count Bismarck—a treaty of peace with a responsible party—is done. The Assembly, with M. Thiers as the executive head of the State, is now called upon to determine whether France shall be organized under an emperor, a king or a president—under the Bonapartes, the Orleanists or the republicans. This Assembly, we presume, will adopt a new constitution; and whether this Assembly shall provide a regency for the empire, a king or president, the ratification of his election will doubtless be submitted to the popular vote. In any event, as it appears, it is all over with the Bonapartes. The unanimous vote by which this National Assembly has declared the fall of the empire, and its responsibilities for these unparalleled disasters and this bewildering humiliation of France, would seem to settle the question for the prisoner at Wilhelmshöhe, and his Regency, and his Prince Imperial. It may be said, however, that with the return to France of those four hundred thousand French soldiers of the empire now held as prisoners of war in Germany another Napoleonic *coup d'état* is not impossible. But we think this vote of the Assembly indicates so clearly the overwhelming sentiment of the people that there is hardly the shadow of a chance for the Bonapartes in the chapter of accidents, fickle and inconstant as are the French nation.

The government of Louis Napoleon, in its substantial fruits, down to this crushing war was the best which France had ever enjoyed. In all her material ways and means of wealth and strength she advanced under this government to a higher degree of prosperity than she had ever known before. Nor have we any reason to doubt that in the last *plébiscite* of Napoleon, which gave five-sevenths of the popular vote in his favor, this vote was a fair expression of the will of the French people. Down to this war Napoleon and his government were approved by the French people, and it was in obedience to their voice that he ventured into this war. He was not so eager for it as was France, nor so certain of a holiday march to Berlin; but he had committed himself to the Napoleonic idea of enlarging his Rhine frontier, and from the clamor of "the Reds" he was lured to his destruction. Had he been successful in his design of making peace in Berlin the transfer of the empire to the Prince Imperial would have been secured; had he saved Paris instead of losing Sedan he might still have saved himself; but from the surrender of Sedan to the humiliating treaty of Versailles the disasters to France have been too heavy to be forgiven; and so for the present she is done with the Bonapartes.

The issue, then, is narrowed down to a contest between the Orleanists and the republicans, although those four hundred thousand imperial soldiers, after their return from Germany, may attempt a diversion in favor of the empire. M. Thiers, if from his political antecedents he may be called anything but a Thiers man, is an Orleanist. He is now in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and can hardly be influenced by stronger motives than those of patriotism. We believe that his great object now is the best government for France that he can give her, and we apprehend that his mind is fixed upon the Count de Paris and the restoration of the mild and pacific monarchy of Louis Philippe, of which Thiers was the favorite Minister and champion. But supposing the Orleanists are recalled, and that their government, as an experiment, is ratified in a *plébiscite*, how long will it last under the pressure of the taxes required to repair the ravages of this war and to meet this indemnity of a thousand millions which must be paid to Germany?

Here will be the great danger to France, in the opportunity to "the reds" for revolutionary movements and excitements. The taxes of the late empire, in connection with the resources of France, were light compared with the taxation that will be required to meet the financial necessities and obligations resulting from this war. The Bonapartes have established one thing, at least, in the government of France which cannot safely be set aside—the submission of the government to a *plébiscite*. The present National Assembly was elected under the terrorism of a hostile army in possession of the French capital, and with the armies of France rendered powerless from their heavy defeats. With the retirement of the Germans and the return home of the French armies from their enforced exile we cannot tell what the prevailing party in a new National Assembly, or regular Legislature of two branches, will be. We think it likely that M. Thiers will be in no particular hurry in calling for a new election; but that he will contrive to keep the present Assembly occupied upon a new constitution, and in providing for the immediate necessities of the French people, until the present political chaos in France shall have settled down into something like order and resignation to "fixed facts." And it is in this view that we hope for the transition of France to a new government and a new policy of peace so quietly and with such decorum as to prove that the old revolutionary spirit of the Jacobins and their abominations have entirely passed away, and that the French people can still challenge the applause of mankind by proving themselves superior to their misfortunes, and by still holding the front of European civilization in the triumphs of peace.

Business Prospects and the New York Herald.

The HERALD barometer begins to indicate already the business prospects for the coming season. With the breaking up of winter, the opening of the rivers and lakes to spring navigation, the commerce of the entire country, from the oceans, eastward and westward, to the interior heart of the Continent, will resume its wonted channels. The advertising columns of the HERALD mark in what directions trade is going. They have only to be consulted from day to day and we have all the knowledge we require as to the progress of the city and of the entire country, but more especially of this great metropolis. It is worthy of thought to make a comparison between the past and the present, taking our advertising columns as an index. When the HERALD was established, thirty-six years ago, there was very little advertising done. People had not yet learned the value of this medium of communication in the management of their business. A few large wholesale houses, the shipping merchants and the auctioneers in the lower part of the city were almost the only patrons of the advertising columns. The advertisements—excepting those of the auctioneers—in the old "blanket sheets," as the daily journals were called at that time, were rarely changed; in fact, in the *Daily Advertiser*, *Gazette* and *Mercantile Advertiser*, with the exception of altering the number and renewing the dates from day to day, the first and fourth pages of these papers were not changed in the slightest manner for a twelvemonth at a time. It was about the same with all the other papers, except that they occasionally changed their standing advertisements from one page to another to give them a new appearance. The retail houses of the city never thought of advertising; and if a man wanted a horse, or had one to sell, the old Bull's Head was the place for the traffic. Should servants want places, or persons help, they sought them at the intelligence offices, or put up notices in the Tontine, or in some conspicuous place in the Merchants' Exchange, on fences, or at the ferries. No one thought of giving publicity to his business or wants through the medium of the newspapers.

What a contrast to the present vigor and freshness of our advertising columns, where the history of our commercial life is written every day! The HERALD wrought a wonderful change in the method of transacting business. It taught the people how to make known their wants; to inform their customers just what they had to sell, and what they desired to buy. The admirable mode of classifying advertisements, adopted by us, afforded extraordinary facility for this means of intercommunication, and we see the result to-day, not alone in our own pages, but in the general prosperity of business all around us. The "blanket sheets" have vanished like the mist of the morning under the influence of the progress of enlightened journalism. As to the remarkable increase in circulation experienced by the press generally, it is only necessary to say that the circulation of all the large daily papers, morning and evening, did not aggregate twenty thousand copies when the HERALD was established, and of these only a few passed outside the city limits except to Washington and to country exchanges. The HERALD of to-day is read by half a million people, to whom it has become not a mere luxury—as in former times the newspaper was—but a necessity of the active, stirring days of progress and change in which we live. Its readers are to be found in every quarter of the civilized globe where the English language is spoken, and in some portions of the Earth, also, where civilization is only dawning in the Orient—such as China and Japan—it is conned over for the welcome news it brings, not alone from the American Continent, but, like the four winds of heaven, from every quarter of the globe where the interests of mankind are centred. As a medium of advertising the business of all the world, therefore, what more direct channel can be found than the columns of the HERALD?

We mean to keep pace with the rapid progress of this country, and, if possible, to anticipate the wants of its business and its people. When the HERALD was first established the population of this city was only two hundred and seventy thousand. This year it verges close on a million, and the HERALD has grown in circulation, in advertising and in influence in a measure fully proportionate to the growth of the population. How it has done this can be accounted for by the enterprise, energy and liberal expenditures which have governed its management. Without egotism, but simply as a matter of fact, we might state, for instance, that since the Atlantic cable was established we have paid nearly a million dollars in gold for despatches; and for the first three months, while the association for the collection of news by cable was yet unorganized, we furnished them the news at our own expense. Since the war in Europe began we have expended not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on cable news. Again, we furnish the merchants and shipowners and the whole mercantile community throughout the country with the ship news collected by our own steam yachts every day at a cost of over four hundred dollars a week. This important news thus obtained is exclusively for our own columns, while the other papers are united in an association to procure the ship news which we gather for ourselves and pay for. In this connection we may state that our steam yachts convey, without charge, letters and messages from shipowners and captains to and fro in the harbor, thus establishing a free express between the city and Sandy Hook—a convenience which these classes no doubt fully appreciate.

At the risk of being charged with indulging in self-praise, which they say is no praise, we will recall to mind some of the important results which the enterprise of the HERALD has brought about. The history of the HERALD is in truth the history of American journalism. During the Mexican war we had our correspondents in the field and our couriers on the road, so as to insure the earliest news for our readers—a system not at that time adopted by the press of England, with the exception, perhaps, of the London *Times* on one occasion, and that was in the case of the battle of Waterloo. Our enterprise in Mexico was, therefore, almost incomprehensible to our contemporaries here. From that day to this we have continued to add to the value of our paper by keeping up with all the events of the day, regardless of difficulty or cost. Hence we were enabled to furnish the British government, through our correspondent with Napier's army, with intelligence of the fall of Magdala in the Abyssinian war. More recently we have seen that the statesmen of Europe, such as Napoleon and Bismarck and Antonelli, do not hesitate to make the HERALD a medium to convey their thoughts to the world. When great enterprises of science and discovery are on foot we have always a representative present to keep our readers *en rapport* with everything that is going on. Witness our account of the Darien canal expedition which we published on Wednesday, with a map of the country showing the proposed line of the water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which, when completed, may realize the golden dreams of Columbus. Much credit is due to the New York press for the way in which they supplied the news during the Franco-Prussian war. The *World*, the *Tribune* and the *Times* all did their share with an amount of energy that reflects favorably upon the enterprise of the American metropolitan press.

With our modern experience of journalism one can hardly fancy how the ancient world got on without a newspaper press; how circumscribed was the influence of its orators; how slow the movements of its statesmen; how limited the popularity of its poets and authors! If Demosthenes had had a newspaper to convey his burning words beyond the limits of the Council Chamber to all the departments of Greece, how soon would their dissensions have been stilled—how his glorious Philippics would have thundered through all Attica until the names of Philip and of Macedon would have been execrated and not feared! If Seneca had had a public journal at his command, to speak to its thousands of readers, his philosophy, which anticipated the morality of Christian dogmas, might have startled the paganism of his age by a great moral revolution. Had Cicero had an organ like the HERALD, with a corps of stenographers in the Forum, public opinion would have hunted Catiline out of Rome without the sentence of the *Patres Conscripti*. Our public men, therefore, enjoy a vast advantage over the mental lights of antiquity in the possession of an independent press, and, as far as the HERALD is concerned, they shall continue to enjoy it. Our aim is to treat all things and all men fairly; to exercise, when necessary, severity with dignity and criticism without scurrility. While we admit that a great change for the better has come over the tone of the press generally, we are sorry to see that some of our contemporaries still love to wallow in the mire of coarse personality. We regret this for the honor of a noble profession as well as for the character of the community in which we live. We hope to see the habit "reformed altogether."

Compliments of the Season.

The resolution passed by our Legislature complimentary to Fernando Wood, Representative in Congress from the New York Ninth district, for his efforts in securing the passage of the bill to repeal the coal duty, is suggestive. No doubt several other members from this city, especially Sam Cox, who has been pegging away in the same direction for a long time, without success, would have been delighted to have obtained the honor; but Cox, smart as he is, was not smart enough to bring the required parliamentary tactics to bear to win the point. Here the superior parliamentary knowledge of Mr. Wood had a fine opportunity to display itself, and in the operation Ben Butler became bewildered and lost his presence of mind and his right to the floor at the same time. This little piece of parliamentary finesse on the part of Mr. Wood, not taking into account his long and valuable Congressional experience, endeared him to the position of leader as well as Mentor of the New York delegation to the first session of the Forty-second Congress, which assembles to-morrow—if not the leader of the entire recuperated democracy in the House. The democratic Legislature of New York has acted wisely in complimenting Mr. Wood as it has. It no doubt will have an inspiring effect upon him of the grand old "white mustache" personally.

The Occupation of Paris and the Herald Despatches.

The energy and enterprise of the HERALD in collating news are so well known that it is almost unnecessary to call attention to them. Nevertheless we must be pardoned for referring to the special despatches from Paris and Versailles, published yesterday and this morning, giving a full and graphic report of the occupation of the French capital by the Germans. To the correspondents of the HERALD were the American public indebted for a report of the great event, our despatch being the only one on the subject, excepting a brief telegram of a dozen lines, which came across the cable on Wednesday night. This was a real feat in journalism. Within a few hours after the Germans entered Paris the wires were flashing the intelligence to New York. Our correspondents were stationed in various parts of the city, some within the German zone of occupation. Other correspondents were with the German forces which made the triumphal entry. One of our writers accompanied the Prince Imperial of Germany to Longchamps, and witnessed the grand review of the troops by the Emperor. The representatives of the HERALD were at all important points, and hence the completeness and graphicness of our report and the rapidity with which it was sent across the Atlantic.

An event so important as the occupation of Paris by the German army deserves the fullest illustration. We therefore republish the admirable map which appeared yesterday, showing the lines of march and the part of the city to which the victorious army is limited. The map is a valuable aid to the reports. It illustrates what they describe, and enables the reader to perceive at a glance the positions and movements of the Germans. We may indeed say, without egotism, that from our map and reports can be drawn a graphic picture of the entry, and doubtless our pictorial contemporaries will avail themselves of our enterprise to furnish their readers with excellent and life-like engravings of the great event without waiting until sketches arrive from their "special artists on the spot." Our pen painters and engravers have given them the designs.

This morning our special despatches continue the reports of Wednesday's event. From Versailles we have an interesting account of the grand review at Longchamps. All the German Princes of note were present. The Emperor himself reviewed the troops, who presented a magnificent appearance and who received their old chief with the most enthusiastic cheers. Deep emotion was observed upon the countenance of the Emperor as he took up his position and gazed upon his veterans. And indeed he might well have felt moved. The day, the scene, the event, the place, must have alike contributed to recall to memory those sad days for Germany when the father of the present monarch was a fugitive and his country prostrate at the feet of the ancestors of the same French now so utterly humiliated before the once despised Germans. Happily for the cause of humanity, no disturbances have occurred in the French capital. Our Paris correspondent reports everything quiet, though fears were entertained by the authorities. We trust they will not be realized; but if they are, the readers of the HERALD may be assured of receiving intelligence of their realization as quickly as they received the news of the occupation of Paris.

The High Comalission Complete.

The British members of the Joint High Commission visited the Capitol at Washington yesterday, and were presented to the members of the two houses of Congress. Sir Stafford Northcote arrived in the Russia at this port, and took the cars immediately for Washington. With him the Commission is complete, and we may now look for energetic work upon the important subjects which it has on hand. As will be seen from an interview which our reporter had with Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday, he is more inclined to obtain information than to give it.

According to our Washington correspondent the counter claims of Great Britain for damages to the property of Englishmen in this country during the war of the rebellion, and of Canada for injuries received by the citizens of the New Dominion during the Fenian raids, will probably be insisted upon, and pressed, in mitigation, at least, of the Alabama bill by the British members. It is even intimated that the total of damages from these sources on their side will sum up considerably more than the total on our side. However well grounded the British claims may be—and our correspondent shows that the British statesmen are well supplied with logic and precedents to back them up—they will wind up the negotiations very summarily indeed if they are pressed. The American people have looked upon this Commission all along as a sort of peace offering on the part of England in her hour of need to secure our good will, and they are not prepared to have to pay a bonus in cash on the settlement and give their good will with it. We rest confident, however, that our own Commissioners are well enough posted in all the intricate windings of international law and upon the facts and figures of the several questions under discussion to be able to present complete counter arguments to any that the Englishmen may be able to advance in advocacy of our paying them for rebel cotton which it was unlawful for them to buy, or paying them indemnity for a Fenian raid which we crushed when Canada could not.

THE ALDERMEN OF JERSEY CITY do not understand the science of corporation rascality so well as they ought. They are the merest blunderers at municipal jobbery. Recently some of them bought some marsh lands for a few thousand dollars and then had passed by the Common Council a bill directing the city to purchase the same lands for forty thousand. This was a very creditable effort, although it was in a ridiculously small way. But, mark the sequel. These unthinking aldermen, failing to cover up their tracks, found the Supreme Court after them, and that eminent body has just decided that the whole transaction is illegal. So the ambitious aldermen lose their little profits and probably find a very unprofitable purchase on their hands. Will our own City Fathers believe that such ignorance and stupidity actually exist only the length of a ferry from our own City Hall?

Congress Yesterday—Southern Claims Commission—The Freedmen's Bureau—The Income Tax—The Appropriation Bills—A Rush of Business.

We commented yesterday upon the movement inaugurated in the Senate for letting loose a new horde of raiders upon the national Treasury, in the shape of loyal Southerners, whose property was taken and used by our troops during the rebellion. We regret to say that the House yesterday made an independent move in the same direction. The House proposition is in the form of a bill for the creation of a commission, which is to sit for two years, in Washington and in the South, is to collect all the evidence of such claims and submit its report to Congress, which is then to act in the matter. In some respects this proposition is preferable to that of the Senate; but the object and effect of both of them are about the same, and that is to impose upon the Treasury responsibilities the aggregate of which no one can now estimate. As we said yesterday, there were really no loyal men in the rebel States, except such as were forced to be so by the presence of our armies—at least none who were in a condition to furnish supplies; and even if there were some scattered isolated cases of the kind, the bill would prove of little comparative benefit to them. Its only result will be to enrich a crowd of speculators, who will go into the Southern States and buy up these claims for a small per centage, or fabricate them in wholesale. It may be, however, that there is some political manœuvre at the bottom of the scheme, and that it is expected to be of some use in securing adherents in that section to the republican party in the coming Presidential campaign. These politicians are up to all sorts of games, and this costly one is probably of them.

The Freedmen's Bureau and its head, General O. O. Howard, received a certificate of good character yesterday in the House, in the adoption of a resolution declaring that it was a most efficient instrument in promoting the well-being and education of four and a half millions of enfranchised people, and that General Howard deserved the gratitude of the American people. Even the democrats expressed their assent to the elevation of the negro race, and were willing to agree to that part of the resolution; but they would not subscribe to the merits of General Howard. As the resolution, however, was not susceptible of division, it was adopted only by a strict party vote.

The bill to repeal the income tax came up for a square vote, on a motion by Mr. Hooper, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to suspend the rules and pass it. Instead, however, of the two-thirds majority which was requisite to pass it in that shape, it failed to receive a simple majority, the result of the yea and nay vote being 91 to 116. Although that closes the question, so far as this Congress is concerned, the vote is not to be taken as a correct indication of the sentiment of the House, for as it was obvious that it could not pass under suspension of the rules, many members who really favored it voted against it so as to appear right on the record before their non-taxpaying constituents. It was that idea which underlay the joke of Mr. Hooper's announcement that, as there appeared to be a majority against the repeal of the income tax, he would not move to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill for the same purpose on the calendar of that committee. The Senate might still tack it on as an amendment to the bill repealing the duty on coal, and that double measure would be the most popular act of legislation that Congress could possibly perform.

The conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill failed, and Mr. Dawes explained to the House the cause of its failure. The points on which the House conferees declined to yield to the Senate were on the increase of salaries of the United States Judges and of bureau officials in Washington, the building of a new State Department, and the extension of the grounds of the Capitol. These latter points inflamed Mr. Logan, of Illinois, to such an extent as to provoke him to launch out in a Rocky Mountain oration on the removal of the Capitol, which he threatens to accomplish in a few years, and on the obsequies soon to be performed on the republican party, assassinated by its own friends. With Logan transferred to the Senate, and Blair there already, we expect to see that staid, solemn, respectable body of legislators transformed before long into an amusing and tumultuous assembly.

The House came very near establishing yesterday an extraordinary precedent in connection with contested election cases. This was the adoption of a resolution to pay a democratic Representative from Texas two thousand dollars for expenses incurred in maintaining and defending his right to the seat. The resolution was adopted immediately after the House met, and while the chairman and members of the Election Committee were not present. Subsequently, however, the chairman, Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, called the attention of the House to it and the resolution was rescinded and the Texas innovator was left with no other reward than the possession of his seat and that sense of satisfaction which virtuous actions produce. The establishment of this precedent would have opened up quite a new field of enterprise in the matter of contested elections.

Among the other business transacted by the House was the passage of two bills removing political disabilities from batches of unfortunates in Kentucky and Tennessee, and the rejection of an "omnibus" bill of a like character covering some two or three thousand persons in various States of the South.

The report of the Military Committee on the charges brought by Farnsworth, of Illinois, against Butler, of Massachusetts, in connection with the management of the national asylums for disabled soldiers, was presented and ordered to be printed. It completely exonerates Mr. Butler, and declares the charges to be groundless.

The Senate passed yesterday the Deficiency Appropriation bill and the Fortification bill, and held an evening session over the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. It refused, by a vote of 13 to 20, to adopt a resolution calling for a statement in regard to the financial arrangements and condition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and it also postponed indefinitely the House bill to create Jersey City a port of entry.

The business of the two houses to-day will

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be of the highest importance, as putting the finishing touches to the important work of Congress, including conference reports on the various appropriation bills and on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. We hope it will also include the enactment of the law repealing the duty on coal. To-morrow, at twelve o'clock, the knell of the Forty-first Congress will sound, and at the same moment the existence of the Forty-second will commence. May the new era be more auspicious than the old.

Shameful Neglect.

The Young Men's Christian Association has belied its name by unchristian negligence in not duly providing for the health and comfort of its tenants in the upper part of its splendid building. That there is no elevator for their convenience and that of their visitors is a sin of omission. But it is positively a sin of commission to practise so pitiful an economy—whether by an imperfect heating apparatus or by an insufficient supply of fuel—as to expose the tenants to fatal sickness. There seems to be no doubt that the recent death of Mr. Vogt, the young and gifted artist, as well as that of Mr. Coosey, last winter, must be traced to the negligence of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Moreover, the charge of negligence in the case of young Vogt has been brought against the physician who first attended him, and who, on being called in after two days' absence, discovered symptoms of varioloid and informed an officer of the Board of Health, by whom the patient was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently sent to Blackwell's Island, where he died a few days ago of congestion of the brain. His uncle, who visited him there, witnessed two instances of the most shameful neglect on the part of the persons charged with the duty of conveying smallpox patient's to Blackwell's Island. In the first instance a man was carried over with bare feet and with no other covering than his night clothes. "On the landing of the boat there was no one to receive him, and the deck hands refused to touch him or come near him, and would have nothing to do with him, so that in this condition the poor fellow, covered with the virus, was compelled to walk through the snow and slush up to the hospital alone." In the second instance a woman was brought over for whom no preparations had been made. There was neither stretcher nor attendance of any kind to receive her, and the men who brought her across dumped the unfortunate creature on the ground and left her there. However culpable neglect may be on the part of subordinate officials, whether at the Bellevue Hospital, on board the boat or on Blackwell's Island, those officials are but agents of the officers of the Board of Health. Notwithstanding, therefore, the claim of the latter that they have nothing to do with a patient after putting him or her in the Bellevue Hospital, we cannot hesitate to say that they must be held responsible for such shocking instances of neglect as those which we have been compelled to record. The public will not patiently hear of any more such cases of shameful neglect.

Sentiments of the French Soldiers in Germany.

Now that the war in France is ended and peace about to be restored to the unfortunate inhabitants of that unhappy land, the sentiments of the prisoners of war who fell into the hands of the Germans and who are still captives are of considerable importance at the present time. Between three and four hundred thousand released soldiers will before long return to France. Men who fought and bled and suffered imprisonment for a cause which their country summoned them to fight in are certainly entitled to a voice in the reconstruction of that country after failure rested on its endeavors. The soldiers of France now in Germany speak plainly. They say that if their position as soldiers prohibits them from taking part in the political struggle they have the right to demand as citizens that the government to which it will be their duty to give their blood shall be the true expression of the will of the country. Appeal to universal suffrage, and let the voice of the people decide whether the nation shall be a republic or a monarchy. This is wise and temperate language, and impresses us favorably with the hope that the reconstruction of France may be accomplished peacefully and well. If similar sentiments prevail throughout the nation we may shortly expect to see France rise from the prostrate condition in which this cruel war has left her. God speed the good work of reconstruction in France!

A SUIT was instituted yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, involving the ownership of the water fronts of Ward's Island and the roads on the island. The prospective value of the property can hardly be estimated. It promises to be a lengthy and interesting suit, involving most important questions of law and fact. Of course the claim will be stoutly contested by the city, the Commissioners of Emigration, St. Luke's Hospital and other owners of the island. Meantime it is a good, fat job for the lawyers, a baker's dozen and more being engaged in it.

ALVORD AND LITTLEJOHN, the two leaders of republicanism in the Assembly, had a bitter discussion yesterday, in which philippics and satire as crushing as any Demosthenes or Grattan ever uttered were flung upon the astounded ears of that platitudinous body. Pistols and coffee would probably have been the lamentable result of the debate, except for the fact that the point at issue—some question about a little township on Lake Ontario—was so ridiculously disproportionate to a tragic ending.

GERMANY.

The Day of Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The French *Opinion Nationale* says that the meeting of the German Parliament has been postponed until the 20th of March.

The session was to have been opened on the 19th inst.

SWEDEN.

The King's Health Improving.

STOCKHOLM, March 2, 1871.

I am enabled to inform the HERALD by cable telegram to-day that the health of the King of Sweden is improving.

MARCH SEVENTH.—The Journeymen tailors of Boston have voted to join in the parade on St. Patrick's Day.

PARIS.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

thing could have been more splendid than their discipline. The appearance of the men was also very fine. All were attired as if for dress parade.

DISPERSING THE CROWD.

As the troops moved up the avenue the crowds of men and boys, blocking up the road, were dispersed by the uhlans. The uhlans and Bavarians, I would remark, are especially hated by the French, and particularly by the Parisians. Altogether the German troops looked splendid, and their magnificent appearance surprised the French, who admitted that they could not beat them.

TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

At fifteen minutes past four o'clock in the evening I send this message. As I write all is quiet, but it is undeniable that beneath the calm exterior there is a great deal of excitement and mischief at work. The authorities themselves are apprehensive of serious trouble, but I hope that everything will end as it has begun, quietly and without disturbances.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Review at Longchamps—Agitation in Paris—The Occupation—Taking Possession—The Staff at the Elysees—A Military Commission—The Emperor Not to Enter Paris.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

I am enabled to forward the following intelligence concerning the occupation of Paris by the Germans, for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

THE REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

A despatch from Versailles, dated yesterday afternoon, states that the Emperor and Empress (?) had just returned from Longchamps, where they inspected the Sixth and Eleventh Prussians and the First Bavarian corps, 30,000 strong. The troops looked in excellent condition. The advanced guard entered Paris at eight o'clock in the morning, without any disturbance.

AGITATION IN PARIS.

There was much agitation in several quarters of Paris Tuesday night and barricades were erected in the northern and eastern faubourgs. It is stated that they are only guarantees lest the Germans should overstep the assigned limits of occupation. The Governor of Paris is represented to have said he could only rely upon a certain number of the National Guard and troops of the line for interposition between the Germans and the populace.

THE OCCUPATION.

Paris despatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city at seven o'clock yesterday morning to prepare quarters. At half-past eight the Palais d'Industrie was occupied. Some battalions paraded in the Place de la Concorde. But a small number of the inhabitants were present and no demonstrations were made.

TAKING POSSESSION.

There was soon a line of German troops along the Seine, from the Point du Jour to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. Horse patrols circulated and occupied their quarters. No acts of depredation were committed.

THE STAFF AT TH ELYSEE.

The main body of occupation formed at Longchamps and in the Bois de Boulogne, where a review was held, and entered Paris at noon.

The Emperor's staff are quartered at the Palace of the Elysée.

General Kamecke commands the army of occupation.

A MILITARY COMMISSION.

A Prussian military commission has been established to receive the complaints of the inhabitants who have deserted the occupied quarters of the city.

DESERTED.

The public buildings have also been deserted and are closed.

THE CROWN PRINCE TO REVIEW THE ARMY.

The Emperor declares he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will, therefore, review the German army.

The Barricades—Immense Crowds on the Streets—No Disturbances—The Force in Occupation.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

Reports from Paris to yesterday evening state that the barricades between the Germans and the French were maintained.

IMMENSE CROWDS BUT NO TROUBLE.

Immense crowds were in the streets, but they were sad and silent. No newspapers were published and the shops were closed. The National Guards at one time threatened to disobey orders and throw themselves on the Germans; but they were dissuaded from the rash attempt.

THE FORCE IN OCCUPATION.

The German force in occupation of the northwestern part of the city numbered 30,000 men, and was taken from the Sixteenth Prussian and the First Bavarian corps. The dividing lines were guarded by French and German soldiers.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S.C., March 2, 1871.

A special despatch from Peoria says Christine Nilsson yesterday purchased five lots on a bluff near that city, giving her check for $25,000 on August Belmont, of New York, therefor. She intends to build thereon an elegant French villa.

FRANCE.

The Ratified Peace Treaty Sent to Versailles.

Expected Transfer of the Government to Paris.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BORDEAUX, March 2, 1871.

I forward the following news for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A RATIFIED TREATY EN ROUTE FOR VERSAILLES.

An envoy, bearing the vote of the Assembly accepting the preliminary conditions of peace, will reach Paris at noon to-day. Ratifications will be exchanged without delay, so that the German forces may withdraw from the city this evening.

PREPARING TO MOVE TO PARIS.

The employés of the Department of the Interior will return to Paris on Saturday, and it is believed the entire government will be transferred to Paris again as speedily as the execution of the Peace Convention will permit.

AMERICAN GENERALS.

Generals Sheridan and Forsyth, of the United States Army, have gone to Paris.

MINISTER WASHBURNE'S REPORT.

Announcement of the German Entry to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

The following was received at the Department of State this morning:—

PARIS, March 2—12:10 A. M.

Secretary Fish, Washington:—

German entry into Paris has been peaceful and quiet. All is quiet in the city.

WASHBURNE.

SUCCOR FOR FRANCE.

The Supply Started for the Sufferers—Exciting Scenes at the Navy Yard.

The storeship Supply left the Navy Yard yesterday with large supplies for the destitute French. So much in excess of the capabilities of the vessel were the donations received that a large quantity had to be left behind. It is understood that when the vessel shall have discharged her present cargo she will return to prosecute a similar voyage of charity. Another vessel, which is at present being fitted out, will shortly follow in the wake of the Supply. The Pereire, which sailed for Havre on Wednesday, carried provisions amounting to some $132,000. Mr. Lanier, of the committee of arrangements, has gone to Havre by the train in order that he may be there on the arrival of the Supply.

The Mercantile Library Association acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the French sufferers:—

Great Western Marine Insurance Company	$250
W. C. D. Borden	75
Charles Sinclair & Co.	50
G. W. Carlton & Co	25
Tanner & Co.	25
Total	$425

THE BOLDEN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence—Professed Objects of the Ku Klux Order—The State Treasury Empty.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1871.

Yesterday and to-day in the High Court of Impeachment some twenty witnesses were examined by the defence, mostly negroes, who had been whipped in Alamance for alleged stealings, and several lewd women, whose houses had been torn down. A memoer of the White Brotherhood testified he joined the order, taking no oath to commit crime nor help others to do it. It was not for the purpose of overthrowing the State or national government, nor to deprive the colored people of any rights. He was a magistrate afterwards, and granted warrants to black as well as white, and his obligation did not prevent his dealing equally to all men. The defence so far have proved no organization in Alamance or Caswell for the purpose of overthrowing the government.

The Treasury, on account of the injunction of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, is empty, and witnesses to-day are selling their tickets for eighty cents on the dollar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEHLI'S THIRD MATINEE MUSICALE.—As we anticipated from the beginning, these musical entertainments have become a popular institution. We do not say for a moment that the very fashionable assemblage that filled Booth's theatre yesterday to its utmost seating capacity was attracted thither by any peculiar merit that Mr. Wehli possesses above all other pianists (for we have his superiors here), but can only attribute it to the very clever management that inaugurated these matinées. The programme yesterday was somewhat stronger than usual. The piano works were Wehli's "Traviata," "Faust," barcarolle, and "March de Nuit" and Thalberg's magnificent duet for two pianos in "Norma," which was played by Messrs. Wehli and Colby. The beautiful lieder *morgen*, "Minnelinde," gave Mr. Wehli full scope to display his brilliancy of execution and clear, crisp touch. The singers were Mrs. Elder, soprano; Miss Sarah E. Thompson, contralto, and Signor Randolfi, baritone. The first lady was by no means satisfactory, either in voice or style. Miss Thompson gave evidence of artistic ability of the highest order, and Randolfi's magnificent voice never was heard to better advantage. In response to one overwhelming encore he sang "Thou Art So Near." His voice requires such ample room as Booth's theatre affords to produce the desired effect. Miss Thompson was also greeted with an encore, a well deserved tribute to her talents.

THE BROOKLYN CHORAL UNION.—A very seasonable concert was given last night by the above Union, in the Academy of Music. The programme included for the first part Mendelssohn's "Athalie," and the second part was a selection of quiet and pastoral music, including selections from Haydn, Rossini and Niels Gade's "Welcome to Spring." The second part embodied the attraction of the evening, inasmuch as after the overture of Rossini's "Semiramide" Miss Kellogg sang Thomas' "Mignon." This renowned and accomplished vocalist was in excellent voice, and charmed the crowded audience to the point of enthusiasm, and to the continuous demands of an encore, with all the amiability and charming manner of Nilsson returned to sing a short and simple ballad. Last night's concert gives promise that this Union will accomplish all that it has promised and be the most popular musical organization of the city.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Advance in the Rate of Discount.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount one-half per cent at the meeting of directors held to-day.

THE COAL MINERS' WAR.

The Basis Proposed by the Operators Rejected by the Miners' Association.

MAHANOY CITY, Pa., March 2, 1871.

At a meeting of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, held here to-day, the subject of arbitration was discussed and referred to the miners, who are to report upon it through their delegates at the next General Council.

A committee of three was appointed to keep the miners' side of the question before the public and to refute the misstatements of the operators and their abettors.

The Council adjourned *sine die* at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. Nothing was accomplished except to unequivocally adhere to the basis of 1869. The resumption of work seems far distant, and the men are as stubborn as their combined as the operators and carrying companies.

THE JAPANESE MISSION.

The Orientals at the White House.

Mr. Mari Presents His Credentials to the Secretary of State—The Embassy Presented to the President—Eloquent Address by Prince Mits Fusini—Anxiety of Japan for the Friendly Alliance of the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

MR. MARI AT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Chargé d'Affaires of Japan, Mr. Mari, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State at about noon to-day. The following speeches were delivered on the occasion:—

Mr. SECRETARY—His Imperial Majesty the Tenno of Japan, desiring to bring his people into more intimate connection with those of the United States of America, and thereby cement and increase a warmer friendship and more active intercourse, has appointed me his Chargé d'Affaires to reside permanently in this city. In accordance with his Majesty's command I hand you a letter accrediting me as his first diplomatic resident to the United States of America, and in requesting permission to exercise my duties in this country I assure you of my desire, while obeying my sovereign, to promote at all times, as far as in my power, the warmest friendship between our respective governments and peoples. Kindly permit me to look for your kind assistance in all our mutual affairs, and to assure you that your advice will ever be esteemed one of the greatest favors you can bestow.

The Secretary of State replied:—

Mr. MARI—The government of the United States shares with his Imperial Majesty the Tenno of Japan the desire that the people of the two countries should be brought into a more intimate connection. It has learned with great satisfaction of your appointment as Chargé d'Affaires to reside permanently in Washington. In receiving you in that capacity I take pleasure in assuring you that your friendly wishes will meet with a cordial response from the President and from the government of the United States. I also beg to assure you that if I can, at any time, render you assistance in the discharge of your duties in relation to this government I shall esteem it a privilege to be permitted to do so.

THE EMBASSY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Japanese Embassy, which arrived here to-day, were presented to the Presidents to-night at eight o'clock in the Blue Parlor of the White House by Secretary Fish. There were present, besides the President and Secretary Fish, Mrs. Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Mrs. Fish, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Bancroft Davis and Mrs. Davis, and others. The Embassy, individually, were introduced to Secretary Fish by Mr. Brooks, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and by the Secretary to the President. They were subsequently introduced to the assembled company. When the introduction to the President had taken place, Prince Mits Fusimi said:—

Mr. PRESIDENT—This audience has been sought that I might personally express to you my admiration of and interest in the many wonderful works of American enterprise, and I assure you that these expressions are not empty words, but the hearty sentiments of our people. Intercourse between our respective countries has been regularly established through a monthly line of American steamships of surpassing excellence, whose trips in connection with the great Pacific Railway, afford us a rapid and agreeable route to Europe, with every modern luxury of speed and convenience across your Continent. Our travellers and students, like myself, on their way abroad, will hereafter become better acquainted with your country and people. We shall constantly encourage intercourse and aim to annually increase more intimate and important relations. We sincerely hope for your kind co-operation and assistance, and shall welcome any augmentation of present mail and travelling facilities to more closely unite our interests. The government of Japan is well aware that education is the basis of all progress, and therefore sends her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, hoping thereby to fully prepare them to take a wise and discriminating part hereafter in the affairs of our own government. With this view my brother, Quache Nomia, was last year sent to this country, under the travelling name of Ad-Zumah Takonics, and I am now on my way to Prussia for a like purpose. In leaving my brother in America I feel confident of a kind treatment and certain of your friendly assistance, should our Chargé d'Affaires, Lagol Antiuil Mari, request it. Our government has commissioned a diplomatic resident to this country to assure you that it is earnestly seeking for permanent progress in all that is great and good as rapidly as it can acquire these cherished ends, and it desires particularly to cement more closely the already friendly relations and interests existing between our respective peoples.

The President replied:—

PRINCE—It gives me much pleasure to receive you in this friendly and informal way, and to learn from your lips the amicable feelings of the people of Japan toward the United States. The people of this country reciprocate your wish that the present means of intercourse between the two nations, great and comfortable as you describe them to be, may be increased. The United States have seen with pride the young men of Japan coming here to receive scientific educations. I shall take great pleasure in contributing to make their residence in this country agreeable and profitable to them, sharing with you the opinion that education is the basis of progress and the hope and belief that by acquiring it in the United States they will help to cement and extend the friendly relations which now happily exist between the two nations.

Personal Intelligence.

R. M. Field, manager, and William Warren, comedian, of the Boston Museum, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Dexter H. Follett, Commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, is also at the Westminster Hotel.

Julius Vogel, Minister of Finance and Postmaster General of New Zealand; Messrs. Gray, Fox and Stuart, all filling high offices in the government of that colony, are now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and are upon their return home from Washington, where they have been arranging matters in connection with postal facilities with the United States.

George Boker, of Philadelphia; Ernest Berger, of Berlin, and J. F. Winslow, of Poughkeepsie, are registered at the Albemarle Hotel.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Thursday, March 2—12:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Force of Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	62			Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore	30.05	52				Clear.
Boston	30.10	40		E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo	29.82	34		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.17	71		W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.81	37		W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.91	32		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.72	36		W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Cleveland	29.95	31		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Corinne, Utah	30.21	29		W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.89	32		W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Dubuque, Iowa	29.85	31		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.62	34		W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Key West, Fla.	30.12	64		E.	Gentle.	Rain.
Knoxville	29.95	44		W.	Gentle.	Rain
Lake City, Fla.	30.06	68		W.		Cloudy.
Memphis	29.77	48		W.	Brisk.	Light rain.
Milwaukee	29.95	31		W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile, Ala.	30.09	63		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.81	38		W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
New Orleans	29.99	62		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New York	30.06	41		W.	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb.	30.17	31		W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.97	39		W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.01	36		W.		Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.82	36		W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.07	36		W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.92	33		W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.26	55		W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Saratoga	30.14	44		W.	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	42		W.	Boat.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	29.91	34		W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	29.89	32		W.	Brisk.	Heavy rain
Washington	30.00	34		W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Wilmington, N.C.	30.20	67		W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	30.18	56			Brisk.	Cloudy.
New London	30.03	35			Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washington	25.89	25			Calm.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—1:00 P. M.

Synopsis of Weather Reports for the Last Twenty-four Hours.

There has been a central and decided fall of the barometer, the lowest pressure being now on Lake Erie. Rain has fallen very generally from the Lakes to the Gulf, with cloudy and threatening weather on the East and South Atlantic. It will remain clear from Maryland to Long Island. The weather is now fair and clearing west and north of Illinois. Fresh winds have prevailed on the Gulf and lakes, and with diminished force on the Atlantic.

Probabilities.

Threatening and rainy weather will probably be experienced on Friday on the Atlantic and Lower Lakes, with fresh winds. Brisk winds on the Gulf and Upper Lakes, with clear weather in the northwest.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 3.

1867—Serfdom terminated in Russia.
1776—William C. Macready, the tragedian, born.
1806—Sir William Dawkins, the poet, author, born.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Visit of the British Members to the Two Houses of Congress.

Studying the Aspects of American Legislation.

THE DINING AND WINING PROGRAMME.

The Counter Claims of Great Britain and Canada Looming Up.

Damages to English Property During Our Civil War.

The Fenian Raid Claims Probably to be Pressed.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

The English members of the Commission visited the Capitol to-day in company with Minister Thornton and General Schenck. They were received upon the floor of the Senate and introduced to a number of Senators, after which they proceeded to the House of Representatives and occupied the diplomatic gallery. Sir John A. Macdonald, who is a leader of the House in Canada, appeared to be particularly interested in the parliamentary forms practiced in this country.

After leaving the gallery the Commissioners were escorted to the floor of the House, where General Schenck introduced them to a number of the most prominent members. After witnessing the proceedings here for some time they left the Capitol and drove about the city.

This evening the British Commissioners gave

A DINNER AT THEIR RESIDENCE,

on K street, at which were present Sir Edward Thornton and lady, Sir John A. Macdonald and lady; Earl De Grey, Professor Montague Bernard, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, Colonel Bernard, the secretary of Sir John A. Macdonald and Captain Ward, a friend of the Commissioners. Invitations had been extended to the American Commissioners, but as Secretary Fish had prior engagements, and was not able to attend, none of the American Commissioners accepted.

Lady Thornton, who is quite a strict Episcopalian, is reported to be shocked at the amount of dinner-giving in Lent which the Commission has inaugurated. She was obliged to give a dinner to Earl De Grey, because of his position, when he arrived, and she expressed the hope and belief that that would be the end of it. But it turns out to have been only the commencement, and if the Commissioners intend to feed all Congress, as is supposed and expected by many Congressmen, the Lenten season will be with them all no better than traditional. It is understood, however, that, by way of compromise, the dinners will be pretermitted on Fridays.

SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE

and son arrived this evening and proceeded to the residence of the Commissioners, where they were warmly welcomed. All the members of the Joint High Commission are now in the city, ready to organize on Saturday, according to the arrangement made at the informal meeting on Monday last.

To-morrow Viscount Goderich and Albert Woodley, an Englishman who has charge of the residence of the Commissioners, will go to Marlboro, fifteen miles from here, on a snipe-shooting expedition.

Mrs. Fish will give a dinner at her residence next week, when the members of the Joint Commission and ladies are expected to be present.

To pass from these incidental matters to the more important subject of

THE BUSINESS OF THIS JOINT HIGH COMMISSION,

it is observed here that the idea which was given out at first that they would complete their labors in a short time is gradually giving place to the impression that they will probably be in session several months. Sufficient is known already of

THE ENGLISH PROGRAMME

to warrant the statement that the claims of British subjects for cotton seized and other property taken by the United States armies in the rebel States will be pressed with pertinacity and vigor by the British Commissioners, and that they will be resisted by the American Commissioners with equal tenacity. The English claims rest not only on the generally received principles of the laws of nations, but also on the fact that the United States recognized the right of the French government to property purchased within the rebel lines—namely, tobacco in Richmond, and permitted its withdrawal by the French authorities. It is said that

THESE BRITISH CLAIMS

will be among the most serious and difficult matters to be adjusted, and that if allowed they will more than balance the Alabama and kindred claims unless such claims shall be presented upon the principle of constructive damages. There will be no attempt to discuss the claims for money paid for rebel bonds. This is a matter entirely outside of regular claims, and the United States government is constitutionally prohibited from recognizing the Confederate debt in any form. The Commissioner who will more particularly speak for Canada—Sir John A. Macdonald—comes prepared not only to press

THE FISHERY AND ST. LAWRENCE QUESTIONS,

but it is now said that it may be impossible to prevent him from also bringing forward the claim for Fenian raids. The Commission was instituted primarily to adjust the questions pending between her Majesty's possessions in North America and the United States. This was Sir Edward Thornton's proposition to Mr. Fish, made by the direction of Her Majesty's government and accepted by Mr. Fish, with certain enlargements, not limitations. The claims for

DAMAGES FROM FENIAN RAIDS

are a portion of the questions which Canada holds as pending against the United States, and it is said on behalf of the Canadians that the Commission must recognize them to the extent at least of discussing them, so as to determine upon their merits or otherwise. The position already assumed by the United States government is that we cannot permit the claims for Fenian raids to come into the account—and here is a subject for the preliminary discussions at the start—for the British Commissioners will hold that they cannot be pooh-poohed out of court, because the very object of this Commission is to take up and consider any matter which presents a *prima facie* case, and therefore the Commissioners must examine the Fenian claims before they can come to any conclusion as to whether they will be included in the questions to be formally discussed or not. It is held that the Canadian side is not so weak as might be supposed. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Thornton thanked our government for its action in the premises, the action of our own courts will be cited in proof that American citizens were adjudged guilty of having violated our neutrality laws in having proceeded, with arms in their hands, to levy war upon the subjects and within the territory of a neighbor with whom we were at peace. Canada claims that these outrages upon here were committed by American citizens, and that while the American government punished these persons for their violation of law, yet the damages in consequence of these violations fell upon the people of Canada and have yet to be adjusted. They urge that their claims rest upon at least as good a foundation as our Alabama claims, in this, that our government not only demands that an international claim shall be made that the Alabama violated the neutrality laws, but claims damages for the injuries that vessel inflicted outside of British jurisdiction. In the case of the Fenian raiders, their violation of law being matter of record in our own courts, the Canadians contend that the payment of the damages Canada suffered is at least as logical a claim as the claim for damages for outrages effected at the hands of the Alabama and other Confederate cruisers.

JAMAICA.

Herald Special Report from Kingston.

Heavy Weather in the Caribbean Sea.

Effect of the Probable Annexation of Dominica in Jamaica.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Ja., March 2, 1871.

A severe gale is now blowing outside, and the shipping arriving is showing its effects. The cable steamer Dacia ran into Port Morant, and her man-of-war convoy, her Majesty's ship Vestal, put into Santiago de Cuba. Both are safe. The British brigantine Faugh-a-Ballagh arrived, with her masts sprung, boats washed away and cargo damaged. Her captain narrowly escaped being washed overboard. The following vessels have arrived safely from New York:—Bark Cornucopia, schooners O. M. Marrett, Frank Treat and Western Maid.

The news relative to the annexation of Dominica that appeared in the HERALD on the 20th ult. has made the people here wild with excitement. Merchants are holding on to their goods. Haytiens are delighted at the probability of security of their property at home and wish the certainty of stability of government under American rule. They look forward to the value of everything being increased, and their prospects in every way appear much brighter, and they wish God-speed to the project of annexation.

There are now two schooners loading in this port for New York with fruits produced on this island.

Severe Storm at Sea—The Dacia Disabled.

KINGSTON, March 2, 1871.

Vessels are arriving in a damaged condition, and report a severe storm at sea. The Dacia is at Morant Bay, disabled.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Large Fire in Ottawa—Loss One Hundred and Four Thousand Dollars.

OTTAWA, March 2, 1871.

A large fire occurred here this morning, consuming the large dry goods establishment of Hunter, Shuibred & Co., on the corner of Spark and Metcalf streets. The damage to the stock is $90,000, and to the building $14,000. The stock was considered the largest in the city. The insurances were as follows in the following named companies:—Imperial, $6,000; Ætna, $7,500; Liverpool, London and Globe, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Western, $5,000; North British and Mercantile Queen, $10,000; Provincial, $3,500, and Phœnix, $11,500.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 2—1:30 P. M.—Consols unchanged. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 93; 1865, 91¾; 1867, 91; ten-forties, 89¼. United States stocks—Erie, 15¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States five-twenty bonds, 86¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 2—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opened dull, with a downward tendency. Middling uplands barely 7½d.; middling Orleans barely 7¾d. Sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 2—P. M.—Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35s. 9d. for new.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, March 2—1:30 P. M.—Provisions quiet.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, March 2—11:30 A. M.—Linseed oil, £32 5s. a £32 10s.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid map representing the Triumphal Entry of the German Army into Paris, together with full details of the event by cable from our special correspondent in Paris; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; another batch of interesting letters from our special correspondents attached to the St. Domingo Expedition; the Darien Canal Expedition; the Joint High Commission; Erie Classification Fraud and the Execution of John Jackson at Pittsylvania Court House, Va. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Chronological; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $3; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

Died.

MURRAY.—On Thursday, March 2, of bronchitis, MATTHEW MURRAY, in the 42d year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 34 President street, Brooklyn.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

A.—The Fashion of Spring Hats for Gentlemen will be introduced this day. ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A.—Sailed Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A.—Perfect Fitting Boots and Shoes, and warm Overshoes, cheap, at E. A. BROOKS', 575 Broadway.

A Choice Selection of Ten Songs, Arranged to piano music. The whole ten beautifully printed on sheet music paper; mailed on receipt of 50 cents or can be ordered through any news dealer at five cents each. Please order by the numbers.
2. Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin?
25. Take Back the Heart.
35. Candies in the Air.
135. A Home for Every Man.
138. Call Her Back and Kiss Her.
342. All for Money.
341. All Among the Hay.
439. As Long as the World Goes Round.
431. Oh, Why Don't You Like to Know?
432. Pretty Swallows, Hoopers and Fly.
Address BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, Originator and Publisher of Half Dime Music, 24 Beekman street, N. Y.

All Ready—Knox's Spring Hat for Gents, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

Bargains in Diamonds—Diamonds Bought.—GEO. C. ADLER, 543 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Blunders and Broken Hopes Mar the Course of thousands who can succeed and be happy. A PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION at 339 Broadway will show each man his true place.

Chapped Hands, Sore Lips and all Skin diseases cured by GILES' SUNFLOWER CREAM, sold by all druggists, price 25c. Depot, 103 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—Salesroom 206a Broadway, near Duane street.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in purity and flavor. Depot, Lodge S. J. LEVY, Agent, No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Go to Miller & Co.'s, Union Square.—Thousands of pairs of the celebrated Boots and Shoes; good as new, and cost half price.

Gents' Spring Style Dress Hats Seven dollars. WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Invaluable to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted. It is safe and certain in relief.

Whitman's Satchels for the Tourist—They Are unequaled. Sold at Hippotanea, 158 Fulton street, and 1 Park row.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COURTS.

Captain Grindle and the Ship Old Colony—Rescuing a Prisoner—The Case of Captain Peabody and the Ship Neptune—A Suit as to the Ownership of Water Frontages on Ward's Island.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Case of Captain Grindle, of the Ship Old Colony.

Before Judge Woodruff.

At the sitting of the Court Assistant District Attorney moved on the trial of Josiah S. Grindle, master of the ship Old Colony, who is charged with cruel and unusual punishment to two of his crew, France Frank and Ramon Rau.

Mr. William Fullerton, counsel for the defendant, asked a postponement till the first of next week, on the ground that he was ill and could not try the case yesterday.

This motion was resisted by General Davies, on behalf of the government.

The Judge fixed the trial for this morning. Captain Grindle was in court.

The trial of Daniel J. Kelley was fixed for the 6th inst.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

The Case of the Ship Neptune—Charge Against the Captain and the Mates—Captain Peabody's Explanation of the Matter.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The further hearing of the case of Captain Peabody, of the ship Neptune, and the mates, Mayo and Shields, who are charged with cruel and unusual punishment to several colored seamen, members of the crew, on the recent voyage from Liverpool to New York, was resumed yesterday, in the United States Commissioners' Court, before Commissioner John A. Shields.

General Davies and Mr. De Kay, United States Assistant District Attorneys, appeared for the government. The counsel for the defendants are Mr. W. R. Beebe and Mr. Robert Andrews.

CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. De Kay stated that with the introduction of the deposition of Francis Alboy, one of the colored sailors alleged to have been ill-treated, and which deposition was taken on the day before at Bellevue Hospital, the case for the government rested.

[The substance of the statement made by Alboy was published in the HERALD of yesterday.]

MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT.

Mr. W. R. Beebe, on the part of the defendants, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the evidence offered by the government did not sustain it. He mentioned that in the early part of this case, when the facts were not thoroughly known, misrepresentations were made in the public journals regarding the treatment of the sailors by Captain Peabody and his officers; but since the investigation had progressed and the facts became fully developed the captain had no reason to complain of the press in his regard. Counsel said he now formally made this motion to dismiss, reserving to himself the right to argue it at length at another stage of the examination, probably before all the evidence for the defendants would be put in. If the District Attorney consented to this course, they could now proceed with the testimony for the defendants.

Counsel for the government made no objection to this course.

CAPTAIN PEABODY ON THE STAND—HIS VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

Captain Peabody was then called and examined on his own behalf, the Commissioner stating that the testimony offered by the government needed some explanation by the defendants. The captain said:—

I am master of the ship Neptune, and was on her last voyage; I am one of the defendants in this proceeding; we left Liverpool on the 26th day of December last and arrived here on the 11th of February; I knew Edward Reiss, William Oliver, Gilbert Miles, James Miller, James Moore, Charles Johnson, Charles H. Banks and Francis Alboy, all colored men; they were members of my crew; we had fifteen white men and twelve colored; the weather was remarkably fine for the season until we got to the banks of Newfoundland; we got there after we were about twenty-five or twenty-six days out; when we got near Newfoundland it got colder than in the earlier part of the voyage; no man became frosted until we got to longitude sixty; the weather was then very cold; on the appearance of the cold we took in sail; the only work done that night was furling the sails; the majority of the colored crew that were frozen were frozen that night; at ten or half-past ten I came on deck; the mate informed me that the watch were furling the sail; I said it was well; I told him to haul down the jib; heard of no frostbites on that occasion; the officers were not frostbitten; the colored watch came on deck at eight o'clock next morning; snow had fallen; at twelve o'clock I succeeded in getting the snow off deck; there was a good deal of cold after that; there was no complaint made to me of the men's hands being frosted; I advised them to "thrash" their hands the same as I did and as the officers did; about fifteen days before our arrival I heard that some of the men on the colored watch were frostbitten; I called Alboy, Reiss, Oliver, Johnson, Banks, Miller and Moore into the cabin and dressed their hands with linseed meal poultices, so far as I could go; the frost had been taken out of the hands of some of them; made finger stalls for some of the men, and applied Basilican ointment to the fingers; told them to come every night and morning and that I would dress their hands, and told them not to miss coming; some would come and some would not; had to send an officer for them; some of the men said they would not use the Basilican, and one asked for kerosene; could find no authority for using it, but gave it to the man, he stating that others of the men had used it; that was the day he complained of having frost in his feet; before that he could not put his boots on; gave him a pair of stockings and India rubber shoes, and he having very little clothes I gave him a woollen shirt and another pair of stockings, and furnished him so that he said he was comparatively comfortable; gave him two pairs of shoes; he had a good pair of pants, but there were no buttons, and I sewed buttons on them to keep them about his person; after this I placed him on the lee wheel or lookout; the lookout is a very exposed place and he said he would rather do other work; after I gave him the clothes he said he would do what he could in working the ship; saw Alboy in the forecastle; he had been laying up several days; at this time several men had been hard worked at the pumps; I was in hopes that Alboy was in a condition to work; when I went to the forecastle he said he could not work; told him to come aft until I saw his condition; I saw that he tried to put on one of his shoes, but could not; I told him to go to the wheelhouse, finding that he did not walk well; he went below, and after that, he did not do any work; this was about two days before we arrived, and several days before he had not done any work; when he complained that his feet were frostbitten I believed he was frostbitten, as there were blisters on his toes, and the frost had been nearly taken out of them; he put kerosene on his feet; before we came into the cold weather some of the colored men asked me to let them go to the fire in the passengers' galley; I did so, but finding that they went there during the watch I ordered the fire to be put out; we had nine passengers; Alboy, I think, after he had complained of his feet, had been at the pump one or two days in fine weather, but I will not swear positively; I recollect Edward Reiss, the Frenchman, coming into the cabin; time and again I dressed his hands; Reiss was frostbitten the same night that the other men were; he told me that after he was frostbitten he thawed his fingers at the fire; I never struck Reiss at all; I could not swear how many times I dressed his hands; I think I have seen an officer after him to come and get his hands dressed; I never kicked him; he was sent to the pumps with the other men; these colored men were in my watch—the starboard watch; I am always on deck when the weather is bad or treacherous; I cannot swear what I furnished Reiss, but when the men asked clothing I gave it as long as it lasted; some of the men complained that they had not a pair of mittens, but I had to reserve the odd ones for men who had sore hands; Oliver was ill on board the vessel; when he came to me there were three men lying up sick—one with a boil and two with smallpox; he complained that he had a gumboil and a sore throat; though it was the middle of his watch I sent him below, telling him that he must come on deck at six o'clock, which he did; I gave him some paregoric; he swallowed the saliva; very likely I told him he was sculking when he wanted to lay up with a sore throat; he complained to me that one of his hands was frozen and I dressed it; I never struck him on the back with my hand, but I may have shoved him when pushing through the men to lay hold of a rope; I never struck him when his hand was bleeding; he pumped with one hand; it was necessary to pump after we fell in with the heavy weather, when not doing other work; neither Alboy, Oliver or Reiss after this did any work than the other men; Charles Johnson came to me to have his hand dressed; I think one hand; I made finger stalls for all the men that required them; there never was a man after his hands had been frostbitten ordered by me to go aloft.

Captain Peabody also testified that he did all that was necessary for Miles Miller and all the other members of the crew, so far as within him lay, to alleviate their sufferings under the necessary exposures to the weather. In conclusion, after stating the simple facts of the case, in which other defendants than those attributed to Captain Peabody's character as a seamen were met at fault, the captain says that he never saw the first or second mate strike any of the crew, and that he had given them positive instructions against doing so, and he had never struck one of them himself.

Bartlett S. Mayo, first mate, being sworn and examined, corroborated all the testimony given by the captain.

After which the further hearing of the case was adjourned till this morning.

Charge of Perjury.

The United States vs. James O'Neill.—An indictment, consisting of three counts, had been found against the defendant for perjury.

Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, who had been assigned by the Court to defend O'Neill, stated that, after a careful examination of the facts, he was satisfied there was no legal defence to the indictment, although there were circumstances that might appeal, at the proper time, to the clemency of the Court when the prisoner should be brought up for sentence. He would ask the District Attorney to enter a nolle prosequi on the first and second counts, and the defendant would plead guilty to the third count.

The Assistant District Attorney said he would take a plea of guilty generally, and subsequently elect as to which count the sentence should be on.

Mr. Courtney replied that that would be satisfactory.

With this understanding the prisoner pleaded guilty and was remanded.

Charge of Embezzling National Bank Funds.

The trial of Morris S. Hill was set down for the 14th of March. The defendant is indicted for embezzling money the property of the National Bank of Somers, Westchester county.

Rescuing a Prisoner.

Owen Gannon will be tried on Thursday, March 9, on an indictment charging him with rescuing a prisoner from a deputy marshal.

There being no case ready for trial the court adjourned till to-day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

About the First Mortgage Bonds of the West Line Railroad Company.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Nicholas Hunter et al. vs. Reuben L. Middleton et al.—This was a motion to make permanent an injunction to restrain the sale of first mortgage bonds of the New Jersey West Line Railroad pledged by Hanford & Co. to some of the defendants and by them sold to others of the defendants. E. Hanford & Co., it is claimed, contracted to build a portion of this road, and received about $1,500,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the road, with the understanding that they would not sell any of them until after the completion of thirty-six miles of the railroad. It is alleged that notwithstanding this agreement they pledged a great portion of the bonds for loans. Among those from whom loans were thus effected were a Mr. Beekman, one of the directors, who loaned on $200,000 of the bonds pledged to him, and Mr. A. S. Barton, to whom were likewise pledged $50,000 of the bonds for loans. The plaintiffs comprise two of the members of the firm Hanford & Co., and it is said without the consent of Mr. Hanford transferred their control to the Cove Road Construction Company. Several of those to whom the bonds had been pledged sold out the bonds, and the plaintiffs sue the holders of the bonds for an injunction on their transfer and for leave to redeem the bonds. The case came up, as stated, on a motion to make the injunction permanent. The motion was opposed on the ground that the time for redeeming the pledges had expired, and that the right of sale therefore became absolute, and also that the plaintiffs were insolvent, and that the assignees of their contract were not shown to be solvent. The Court reserved its decision.

Decision.

By Judge Ingraham.

Grimond vs. Grimond.—Memoranda for counsel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Interesting Suit Regarding the Ownership of the Roads and Water Fronts of Ward's Island.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is an action brought to partition lands under water surrounding Ward's Island, and also certain spaces of lands divided into roads. The land in dispute embraces an area of about seventy-six acres. It appears that the island, then known as Great Barr Island, originally belonged to four parties, Abraham R. Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, Jasper Ward and Bartholomew Ward. They made a partition of the island in 1807, and divided it up into different lots among themselves and laid out various roads. Subsequently they obtained from the Commissioners of the Land Office a water patent to all lands under water around the island, from low to high water mark, and 300 feet beyond, excepting on the northwest side, where the extension was 150 feet. These parties in their lifetime made various conveyances of different portions of the water rights opposite some of the lots, and died seized of others. The plaintiff, by conveyance, claims to have acquired Jasper Ward's right in the roads and the water grants, and brings a suit in partition against the city, the Commissioners of Emigration, St. Luke's Hotel and various other owners. The trial in the case began yesterday. Very many interesting questions of law and fact are involved. Mr. D. McMahon opposed the case at considerable length, and, after introducing some evidence showing the division of the island and water surroundings among the original owners, rested his case, when a further hearing was adjourned till the 27th inst. The value of the property involved covers several hundred thousand dollars. Of course it is a fat thing for the lawyers, some dozen or more being engaged to represent the various litigant parties. Among these were Mr. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel for the Corporation; Mr. Lawrence, who appeared for various owners, and General Rice, who represented the Commissioners of Emigration.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.

George A. Wells et. al vs. The Adams Express Company.—Order granted.

Lavinia C. H. Dempsey vs. James D. Hall.—Same.

William M. Floyd et al. vs. Albert B. Steinberger.—Motion granted in both suits.

Charles Hynes vs. Joseph Gall.—Defendant is entitled to an order staying plaintiff's proceedings until the plaintiff shall submit to an examination pursuant to the order of this court, and extending the time to answer for twenty days after the close of such examination, without prejudice, however, to a motion which may be made by plaintiff upon notice to vacate the order requiring the defendant to attend.

J. K. Vance vs. P. H. Boggart.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

William P. Mitchell vs. Franklin B. Remington.—Same.

Fred. Brodie vs. Clark D. McDonough.—Motion granted as to bill of particulars and denied as to the copy of the contract, but with leave to renew upon further papers.

Alexander McC. Stetson vs. Norman Ward.—As plaintiff's motion must be denied upon the merits, the order entered February 15, 1871, will be permitted to stand.

Charles H. Mallory vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with ten dollars costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

A Street Car Runs Into a Butcher's Cart and the Cart Into a Butcher.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

Isaac Reinheimer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.—During the year 1867 the plaintiff, a butcher in Washington Market, was crossing West street, near Vesey. He had crossed the track and reached the curb, when one of defendants' cars struck a wagon, the shaft of which ran through plaintiff's clothes, pinned him against a butcher's shed and inflicted injuries, for which he asks damages amounting to $10,000. The evidence showed that the butcher's wagon struck the car about in the middle, and on this fact it was agreed by defendant that the collision was due to the butcher's horse having become frightened and suddenly bringing the cart in contact with the car, and that over this the driver of the car had no control.

Verdict for plaintiff $500.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

Judge Joseph F. Daly yesterday rendered the following decisions:—

Woodward vs. Spofford.—As to security for costs, see memorandum with Clerk.

Nicolas vs. McKay.—The motion must be made after the approval of the security given by the defendant and after the answer is served, and may then be heard on two days' notice.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Decisions.

Hently vs. Lorenzo.—Order for leave to resettle case, to insert findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Humphrey vs. Dawson.—Appeal from judgment; decision reserved.

Rouse vs. McCartan et al.—Appeal from judgment; decision reserved.

Adjourned sine die.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Sutherland.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Ingraham.—Opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M.—No. 100.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barnard.—Opens at ten o'clock A. M.—No. 196.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 704, 662, 729, 699, 458, 835, 515, 516, 517, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525.

MARINE COURT—Part 3—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 3573, 3616.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Before John K. Hackett, Recorder.—The People vs. John Williams, burglary; Same vs. James Morrison, burglary; Same vs. James McGuire and James Smith, burglary; Same vs. James Smith, felonious assault and battery; Same vs. Tunis Temple, embezzlement; Same vs. John Morehead, embezzlement; Same vs. William Steward, grand larceny; Same vs. Joseph McGrath and Daniel McAdams, grand larceny; Same vs. John Arnson and others, grand larceny; Same vs. John Donovan, grand larceny; Same vs. Alonzo Green, grand larceny; Same vs. James Horton, grand larceny; Same vs. Robert Service, receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Motion for Injunction for an Infringement of Patents Denied.

Before Judge Benedict.

Augustus T. Morris and James Cummings vs. Sidney F. Shelbourne.—This is a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from completing and using a certain dredging machine, now in process of construction by the defendant at the Continental Yard, in this city, upon the ground that it is an infringement of two patents belonging to the plaintiffs—one dated May 8, 1866, and the other January 5, 1869.

The use of the parts and combinations claimed as patented is not denied, but the patents themselves are claimed to be void. These patents have never been adjudicated upon. The general allegation of public acquiescence contained in the bill, and which is the only proof thereof, is denied, and a prior public use and want of novelty is averred. There is no evidence showing the extent of the use of the plaintiff's patent or of the number of machines sold by him. The character of the machine and the uses to which it is put seem to indicate that the use has not been very extensive, while the affidavits contain some evidence of a prior public use of the patented parts in connection with a former patent which has expired.

In view of the nature of the machine in question, and of the fact that it is not being constructed for sale, but is a single machine which the defendant has constructed for employment in his own dredging operations, and for the use of which complainants can be fully compensated in the event of a decree in their favor; and it appearing that an injunction would be likely to cause serious loss to the defendant without corresponding benefit to the plaintiff, I am of the opinion that a preliminary injunction should not be granted, provided the defendant, under the direction of the Court, within five days and on notice to the plaintiff, give security to protect the plaintiff against all loss and damages by reason of the construction and use of the machine in question, and pay any sum which may be awarded the plaintiff herein.

VAN ETEN, THE FORGER.

He is to be Sentenced Upon the Two Charges To-Day by Recorder Hackett.

After the transaction of some preliminary matters in the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning a jury was empanelled to try an indictment for forgery in the third degree against Louis M. Van Eeten. It will be remembered by the readers of criminal proceedings that this notorious Wall street forger has been prominently before the authorities for months past. He was tried last summer in this court, and the jury disagreed, whereupon he went to California and perpetrated a similar offence there. Experienced detectives pursued and captured him, and he was brought back to this city to answer for alleged extensive forgeries. On the 15th of last month he pleaded guilty to forging a check upon the National Park Bank for $17,000 with intent to defraud Bullgarten & Co. At the request of his counsel the sentence was postponed till the last day of the term. The prosecuting officer and the Recorder, knowing the extent of Van Eeten's operations, concluded that the ends of public justice would not be subserved to sentence him simply upon one indictment, the maximum punishment for the offence being only five years. Van Eeten was accordingly arraigned for trial, charged with "raising" a check drawn by Fisk, Hatch & Co. for $113 to the sum of $7,000. His confederate, a man named Ferris, who procured the genuine check, and the prisoner were closely watched by detectives, and Van Eeten was arrested with the forged check secreted in the lining of his hat.

Judge Stuart endeavored to secure a postponement of the trial; but the Recorder was so firm and prompt in refusing his motion, stating that it would be trifling with justice to postpone the trial, Van Eeten "threw up the sponge" and pleaded guilty.

The Recorder will pass sentence on to-day.

WOOD, THE ALLEGED WIFE MURDERER—INTERESTING STATEMENT BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY—DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan said:—The defendant now arraigned at the bar is James Wood. He was indicted on the 19th of November, 1869, and has been in prison from that hour to this. He is indicted for homicide of the degree of murder. From time to time, as I am advised, at the instance of the prisoner, the trial has been postponed. Now the people desire to bring on the case for trial. Arrangements were made, and the case was put on the trial calendar for to-day. We have issued subpoenas for all the witnesses who had any knowledge of the transaction; and the officers, after diligent search for three days, return that they are unable to find them or to learn their whereabouts. Preliminary to the motion that I will make I wish to say that the murder was committed in one of the little shanties known by sight to every one who went through West Fortieth street, near Eleventh avenue, where there is a cluster of temporary shanties built upon the rocks. About three o'clock in the morning of August, 1869, there was a drunken row in the shanty of Wood. He had some comrade with him, and some time before daylight there was a cry of "Murder!" There were witnesses who testified at the preliminary examination and before the Coroner that they saw the woman, and while she was shrieking for help saw her flee from her own shanty, pursued by this man Wood, who beat and kicked her. She fell into an adjacent, but then empty shanty, and the next morning she was found in an insensible condition, blood issuing from her eyes and mouth. She remained insensible until she died. The deceased was the wife of the prisoner. The witnesses who then came before the Coroner were the occupants, as I said, of some of the adjacent shanties, who belong to the poor and migratory class. Since that time they have changed their residences, and we can find nothing about them, and there appears to be no prospect that we ever would be able to bring them before your Honor or the jury for trial. I am directed by the principal in the office—Judge Garvin—to say, under these circumstances, after so long a delay and the defendant now asking for a trial, that we cannot expect to be able to try him. We recommend that he be discharged now on his own recognizance.

The Recorder—Let him be discharged.

ACQUITTALS.

Jeremiah Caldon and Peter and Michael Cosgrove, charged with stealing a set of harness on the 30th of January from Richard H. Nodyne, were acquitted. John Ryan, who was tried upon a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, with beef and other articles in it, from Washington Market on the 24th of May, was found not guilty.

A DEAR "EM-BRACE."

Emma Johnson, one of the "unfortunate" females of the city, was charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $400 in bills from the person of John Halpiers, a resident of Hoboken, who yielded to her invitation to enter her dwelling in Houston street. The complainant stated that she threw her arms around him in the hallway, and he soon after missed his money. He did not see her take it, and there being a legal doubt in the case Emma got the benefit of it, and she left the court smiling, thanking the Judge, the jury and Mr. Howe, who defended her.

"MOET AND CHANDON."

An Audacious Burglary and Loss of a Quantity of Champagne—The Thieves and Receivers All Snapped.

Antoine Cameo, a wine dealer at 22 Baxter street, yesterday morning charged Daniel Smith, an American, of 22 Mulberry street, and Francesco Balleccio, an Italian, living at 19 Baxter street, with breaking into his wine vaults, by means of an iron crowbar, on Thursday night, and stealing therefrom five cases of champagne, valued at fifty dollars. From the evidence of an officer attached to the Sixth precinct it appears that the prisoners are by no means new hands at this kind of work, but have been for a long time

PRACTISING THE NOBLE ART OF BURGLARY

in the most scientific manner. From Balleccio's known predilections, his residence in the vicinity and the fact that he was seen in the neighborhood on the night the burglary was committed, suspicion fell upon him, and he was arrested. When taken to the station house he admitted his participation in the offence, alleging that Daniel Smith actually broke open the door of the premises at midnight, and that he (Balleccio) was only an assistant; he only helped to carry away the plunder. When they had succeeded in getting the wine away they waited first upon Joseph Bont, another Italian, at 18 Chrystie street, and sold him a portion of it, and the remainder was bought from them by August Castline, also an Italian, of 44 Mulberry street. Smith also admitted they

HAD SOLD THE WINE

to the parties named, and, moreover, that these men knew the wine had been feloniously obtained. After the arrest of the two burglars Cameo obtained warrants for Bont and Castline. When Cameo went with the officer to the former's place of business he said, "I tell i will gif you de money for ze wine if you will not make me be prosecuted" but Bont was arrested, and hence saved his money, but lost his reputation. Castline seemed very anxious also, and would doubtless have given all the securities from his store rather than submit to the indignity of arrest and imprisonment. Alderman Comas committed all the parties in various amounts to answer to the City Judge for their "raising" operations.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

There is not much new to note in respect to real estate matters. The dealings yesterday were limited, as shown below, but exhibited the same firmness:—

CITY REAL ESTATE—BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO.

Lot 100 x 9 feet 6 in., commencing 18 ft. w. of 8th ave., Bleecker, part of the Tallman estate, sold March 16, 1871, to Gerlach Rowe.....$7,300

BY MULLER, WILKINS AND CO.

Nos. 87, 339, 501 and 503 Water street, lots 20.4x70x43.3, to Elias Kahn.....14,500

Nos. 361 and 363 East Houston street, lot 49.8x46, to W. H. Dickenson.....18,400

No. 401 Houston st., corner of Sheriff, lot 2 x 50x6, to M. Goldstein.....14,000

No. 7 Doane st., irregular lot, 28x about 18, to John Lehmann.....12,300

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

Four lots, 25x100, and Lawrence & Fowlk's wharf, 100x400, to A. S. Thorp.....46,000

No. 294 Henry street, lot 25.5x98.10, to M. Goldstein.....7,750

Nos. 296, 298, 300, 302, 304 Henry street, 25.5x98.10 to M. Goldstein, each.....4,750

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, March 2—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firmer and more active. The cotton market was heavy and toward the close became weak and declined.

THE IMPORTS OF LAST WEEK.

The figures of the Custom House show that our imports, exclusive of specie, for the week ending February 24 were $6,036,653.

MONEY THREE TO FIVE PER CENT.

The money market continued easy at four to five per cent on stocks and at four per cent on guarantees. On the latter collaterals exceptional loans were made at three per cent. The discount market was active, and a large business done in prime commercial paper at 6½ per cent. Confidence in makers is on the increase, owing to the promising signs in general trade.

Some of the leading bankers made a nominal advance in the rates for foreign exchange, which they quoted 109⅝ for sixty days sterling, and 110½ for sight bills; but they allowed a brokerage of one-eighth per cent from these rates. The gold market was wholly unaffected by the higher quotations.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The attraction of the street still centres in the Stock Exchange, and the progress of business in that department develops new features of interest every day. Heretofore the rise was quietly accepted as a strong upward movement, but was attended with little or no gossip. It now appears, however, that the two leading champions of the remarkable contest last winter are arrayed in deadly opposition once more, and the tide of battle has been most effectually turned in favor of the parties who were regarded as the great sufferers in the original campaign. Street rumor also asserts that one leading firm, supposed to represent in their operations quite a large party of their customers and friends, are short of Union Pacific to the extent of at least twenty thousand shares, on which they have so far "made" a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The speculators who last winter thought the short road to wealth lay in selling the stock of other people are in great extremity, now that people are willing to pay so much more for these stocks than they hurried to sell them at. When the HERALD at that time warned the public that prices were on "hard pan" it was only giving advice derived from a knowledge that the brokers' offices were filled with orders to buy for investors, who knew that prices were depressed by speculation far below their real standard. Since that warning was given in this column the market has advanced from five to fifteen per cent. The present natural reaction is assisted by the exceedingly hopeful promises of a prosperous season in business throughout the country, for which the indications are strengthened by the cessation of the war in Europe and by the prospective speedy adjudication of the Alabama claims and the removal of all obstacles to the further progress of our career as a great wealth-making country. Not the least significant feature of the time is the retention on this side of the Atlantic of the vast sums of foreign capital which it was supposed would go back to Europe on the return of peace. At present it would seem that not only will this money remain with us, but that numerous enterprises for procuring capital in Europe which were suspended by the war will be revived, with the effect of bringing still larger amounts of foreign wealth into the country. Considering the various circumstances attending the present situation it is not difficult to understand the extraordinary activity and buoyancy of the stock market. Easy money and a prospect of an abundant supply for the rest of the spring and summer; the fever speculative movement in commercial circles; the revival of trade; the changed current of the feeling in real estate operations; the early spring promising as it does abundant crops and a speedy recall to employment of all the various industrial classes, and the settlement of the great war in Europe, are influences combining to render the public mind cheerful and confident. To-day the speculation ran upon fresh favorites, while keeping up its interest in those which had been the earlier recipients of its favor. It is true that Western Union Telegraph and Ohio and Mississippi were not as high as they have been, but they were strong and very high as compared with their price ten days ago. Union Pacific, on the report of the large uncovered short interest referred to above, advanced to 31¾, the purchases being stimulated by Washington reports that the Senate measure restricting the Treasury Department to the letter of the law in the matter of interest on the subsidy bonds was certain of adoption by the House. The annual election for directors of the company will be held in Boston on the 8th inst. The Vanderbilt securities were better, but less buoyant than other stocks, for the reason that an unfavorable decision is apprehended on the question of the revenue tax upon the scrip dividend. The whole market at the morning board began to give way, and for a time the "bears" sold quite freely in the belief that the turning point in the tide had come, but the current changed again in the afternoon and once more the final street prices were generally the highest of the day. The day developed a sudden movement in Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, which ran up from 18¾ to 22 on very heavy transactions, the dealings having been nearly 20,000 shares. The cause of the rise in this stock is explained in a paragraph given to the public in the HERALD about two weeks since, when the resumption of the lease of the road by the Pennsylvania Central Company was announced. The "C., C. and I. C." is, in fact, a parallel to the Ohio and Mississippi, the virtual acquisition of which latter by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad necessitated the possession of the "C., C. and I. C." as a rival connection to St. Louis for the Pennsylvania corporation.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the active speculative stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	97¾	96¾
New York Central scrip	97¾	97¾
Erie	22½	22½
Reading	100⅞	99½
Lake Shore	98¾	97¾
Wabash	56	54¾
Northwestern	80¾	79¾
Northwestern preferred	92¾	90¾
Rock Island	112	110¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	54½	53½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	75¾	75½
Ohio and Mississippi	42¾	41½
Union Pacific	32¼	29¾
C. C. and I. C.	22	18¾
Western Union Telegraph	52½	51¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	43½

GOLD DULL—110¾ A 111.

The gold market was dull and without special feature. The large sales of gold a few days ago, which occasioned the decline to 110¾, and which were originally attributed to the operation connected with the negotiation of a sterling loan by the State of Massachusetts, are now assigned to an unloading on the part of several large holders who had become discouraged on the signing of the treaty of peace at Versailles, while the reported agents in the loan referred to deny the transaction. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	110⅞	1 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110⅞	2 P. M.	110⅞
11:58 A. M.	111	3 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110⅞	4 P. M.	110⅞
12:30 P. M.	110⅞	5:30 P. M.	110⅞

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from three per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$32,012,000
Gold balances	1,424,671
Currency balances	1,558,[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT SALE OF GOLD.

For the million of gold offered for sale at the Sub-Treasury the total bids reached $3,382,500, at prices ranging from 110 to 110.91. The million was awarded at 110.40 a 110.91.

The Siberia, for Liverpool, took out no specie.

GOVERNMENTS STEADY.

The government list was quiet and generally steady. The gossip about the ten-forties was not repeated to-day, and has died away. The isolated advance in these issues led to considerable sales to realize the difference between them and the six per cents, and their price declined, their downward movement being the only exception to the strength of the market otherwise. There was some curious gambling in the new loan of the government, the object of which it is not easy to comprehend, unless it be intended as a covert means of casting discredit on Mr. Boutwell's new bonds—a movement the unfairness of which should be at once discountenanced. Whatever the suppositious merits of the refunding question it should have a fair trial. It is stated that the Messrs. Rothschilds and Seligmans, of Frankfort, have been appointed agents for the loan in that city. The government list closed steady, if not strong, as follows:—United States currency sixes, 113¼ a 113⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114⅞ a 115; do. do., coupon, 114⅞ a 115; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 112 a 112½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112 a 112¾; do. do., 1864, do. do., 112 a 112¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 112 a 112½; do. do., registered, January and July, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1867, do. do., 111 a 111⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 111¼ a 111¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 109⅞ a 109¾; do. do., coupon, 109⅞ a 109¾.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG—NORTH CAROLINAS ACTIVE.

The Southern State bonds caught considerable of the buoyancy prevailing at the Stock Exchange and displayed more activity, the North Carolinas being especially strong on a further development of the movement to apply the dividends on railway stock held by the State to the payment of interest on the State bonds. The South Carolinas opened strong, but fell off ½ per cent later in the day. Holders of these bonds will be glad to learn the sentiments expressed by Governor Scott in a recent letter to a friend, and in which he says:—"There are two bills before the Legislature asking for State aid for railroad purposes, both of which I am confident will be defeated. The first, asking the State endorsement on $2,000,000 of bonds for the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, has passed the House; but I am sure it will not pass the Senate. If it should, however, succeed in the Senate I do not think it possible to pass it over the Executive veto. The other bill, asking for $2,000,000 of bonds for Port Royal Railroad, I am confident will be killed in the committee. You may rest assured that whatever influence I may have in defeating any increase in the State debt will be used to accomplish that most desirable result." The Missouris were firmer, despite reports of a movement in the Legislature to open the way to granting State aid for certain internal improvements. The Southern list closed as follows:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 64¾ a 64¾; do., new, 64¼ a 64¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 65¼ a 66¾; do., new, 61¼ a 62; do. registered stock, old, 52¾ a 53; Georgia sixes, 81 a 83; do. sevens, 90 a 91; North Carolina, ex coupon, 49 a 51; do., funding, 1866, 39 a 41; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do., new, 27½ a 28; do., special tax, 21½ a 22; Missouri sixes, 91¾ a 92; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 91 a 92; Louisiana sixes, 69 a 71; do., new, 63 a 65; do. levee sixes, 72 a 75; do. do. eights, 85 a 89; Alabama fives, 70 a 72; do. eights, 106 a 109¾; do. railroad eights, 93 a 97; South Carolina sixes, 72 a 89; do., new, January and July, 59¾ a 59½; do. do., April and October, 61¾ a 62; do., registered stock, old, 60 a 62; Arkansas sixes, 56 a 60; do. sevens, 59 a 60.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, March 2—10:15 A. M.

$2000 US 5-20, c, '65, n	111	1100 shs N Y C & HRR	97¾
2000 do	110¾	200 do	97⅞
1000 US 6's, '81, c	114¾	200 do b5	97⅞
13000 US 5-20, c, '67	111	300 do	97¾
9500 US 5-20, r, '68	111¾	400 do	97⅞
1000 US 5-20, c, '68	111¾	200 do	97⅞
10000 U S 6's, cur	111½	100 do	97⅞
5000 Tenn 6's, new	76¾	10200 N Y C & HR cl	97⅞
20000 do	64¾	200 do	98
35000 do	64½	2500 do b3	98¼
10000 Va 6's, new	62¾	23000 do b	98
30000 Va 6's, reg, old	57	50000 do b30	98
10000 Georgia 7's	91	50000 do	98
5000 Geo 7's, gold bds	91¾	50000 do	98⅛
5000 N Car 6's, c	49	10000 do	98¼
5000 do	49¼	20000 do	98½
20000 do	49¼	10000 do	98⅝
10000 N Car 6's, n	27¾	10000 do	98¾
15000 S Car 6's, n, Jan & July	60	20000 do	98¾
5000 do	59¾	200 Erie RR	22¾
5000 Missouri 6's	92	400 Reading RR	99¼
2000 do c	91½	200 do	99½
15000 do bet call	91½	900 L S & M S RR	99¾
15000 do	91¾	1100 do b c	99¾
15000 N Y 6's, b l, reg	105¾	1500 do	99¾
1000 Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	89	1100 do	99¾
1000 Marietta 1st m	101¾	1200 do	99¾
2000 Mich So 2d mtge	98	500 Union Pac RR	31
5000 Cen Pac gold bds	95¾	200 do	31¼
2000 do	95¾	200 do b c	31¼
1000 U Pac RR 1st m	85¾	500 do	30⅞
2000 do	85½	200 do	30¾
19000 Un Pac 7's, l g bs	75	400 do	30¾
3000 Alt & Ter H 2d pf	85	1200 Cleve & Pitts RR	109
1000 do	85½	200 Ch & N

KINGS COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

The Judges' Salaries "Fixed" at Ten Thousand Dollars—The Dignity of the Bench Maintained—The March for Stationery—Patriotism.

A stated session of the Kings county Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon, the Chairman, Supervisor Osborn, presiding. A petition was received, unanimously signed by members of the bar, requesting the Board to grant the judges of the Brooklyn City Court "a decent and increased salary," believing the present salary wholly inadequate. Under its present organization this court is in session continuously; has trial terms with juries and terms for the trial of issues of law and equity, without a jury, ten months of the year; a general term every other month, and chamber business for motions, orders and examinations each day of each week. The petition was placed on file.

The Committee on Salaries reported a resolution fixing the salaries of the three Judges of the City Court at $10,000 per annum, to take effect from July 1, 1870. The Judges are Messrs. McCue, Thompson and Neilson. The Supervisor of the Twentieth ward moved to amend by fixing the salaries at $7,500. They now receive $6,000.

The Supervisors of the Sixth and Ninth wards spoke against the amendment and contended that Kings county had better judges than New York, where $12,000 is the salary paid judges. Brooklyn should not be niggardly in dealing with her judiciary, but should pay the largest possible salaries. The member from New Lots was opposed to committing himself to so heavy an increase of the burdens of his constituency before consulting with his people in the matter. It should be laid over, he opined, until a future day.

The Gravesend representative moved that the subject be referred to the Salary Committee, to be made the special order of business at the next meeting. Lost. A vote was taken upon the original resolution attached to the report of the committee, resulting in its adoption by 18 in the affirmative to 9 in the negative.

The salary of the stenographer of the City Court, John E. Norcross, was fixed at $2,000.

The same committee reported a resolution to increase the salary of the Supreme Court judges to $9,500. They now receive $6,500. Laid on the table.

Supervisor Johnson offered a series of resolutions setting forth that the Stationery and Printing Committee had paid thousands of dollars more for the work and materials for the years 1868, 1870 and 1871 than the market value, and asking that a special committee be appointed to investigate the matter. It was so referred.

The Board directed that the flags be displayed from the County Court House on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th.

STATEN ISLAND.

Proposed Local Improvements—The Bill to be Sent Up to the Legislature.

The Staten Island Improvement Commission held an important meeting yesterday and adopted a bill which now goes to the Legislature for enactment into law.

The bill, as passed, proposes an expenditure under the direction of five commissioners of $35,000 for a complete survey of the island, and the making from such survey of the following maps:—

First—A road map, showing all existing roads in Richmond county; also showing separately such new roads and avenues as the Commissioners may deem requisite for convenience of communication between different parts of said island, and also showing the general course of such sewers and drains as may be necessary for the drainage of the island.

Second—A complete set of tax maps, showing the metes and bounds of each piece of real estate, in order that none may escape its legitimate share of taxation.

Third—A water map, showing such water courses and lands as may be needed to be acquired for securing a pure water supply and dividing the county into convenient water districts.

This bill does not take any final action either upon the proposed improvements or the question of water supply. It only proposes that while securing legal tax maps already necessary in order to enforce the collection of delinquent taxes, to obtain at the same time the necessary data upon which to project future improvements. But the whole subject is retained within control of the commission of citizens to whom the maps, when completed, are to be reported back for their further action.

The bill as adopted is regarded as a compromise between the claims of those who favor very extensive and immediate improvements at the public expense and those who are against all improvements to be paid for out of the county funds—the compromise measure providing for accurate information which is indispensable to a correct judgment as to the policy and value of improvements proposed upon the one side and rejected upon the other.

The five Commissioners named in the bill appointed to supervise the works are Samuel Barton, B. Kreischer, A. C. Bradley, A. J. Wood and James W. Simonton.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BARNUM—RAYNOLDS.—On Tuesday, February 28, by the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, at the Church of the Incarnation, General H. A. BARNUM, of Syracuse, N. Y., to JOSIE, only daughter of the late John M. Raynolds, of this city.

BRADLEY—GALLAHER.—At Jacksonville, Ill., at the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, February 23, EDWARD W. BRADLEY, Jr., to MARY, daughter of William Gallaher, Esq.

GILBERT—SINCLAIR.—On Thursday, March 2, by Rev. Dr. Hodge, JAMES L. GILBERT to Miss AGGIE SINCLAIR. No cards.

HYMES—HAPP.—On Wednesday, March 1, at Thirty-fourth street Synagogue, by Rev. Dr. H. Vidaver, BENNETT HYMES to JENNIE, eldest daughter of P. Happ, of Sandersville, Ga.

SMITH—BARTOW.—In this city, on Thursday, March 2, by the Rev. Jay S. Backus, D. D., ABRAM L. SMITH, counselor at law, of Nyack, to Miss EMMA G. BARTOW, daughter of Isaac H. Bartow, M. D., of Tappantown, N. Y.

Died.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 2, at his residence, 229 West Twenty-eighth street, JAMES ANDREWS, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGERT.—At Neponsit, Ill., on Saturday, February 25, JOHN BOGERT, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 449, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 715 Ninth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

MASONIC.—The members of Hiram Lodge, No. 449, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge room, corner of Eighth avenue and Eighteenth street, on Sunday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother, John Bogert. By order of

JOSEPH FARRELL, Master.

WILLIAM H. BISHOP, Secretary.

The members of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

BURNHAM.—On Thursday, March 2, SARAH EMILY, infant daughter of Wm. W. and Sarah Jane Burnham.

BURNS.—On Wednesday, March 1, ALICE, widow of Martin Burns, a native of Ballygilgan, parish of Drumcliff, county Sligo, Ireland, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her son Denis are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 133 Leonard street. The remains will be taken to Transfiguration church, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock. A requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The funeral will take place from the church at half-past one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

COMSTOCK.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Thursday, March 2, EZEKIEL H. COMSTOCK, formerly of Hudson, in the 85th year of her age.

LIVINGSTON.—At the city of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, on Monday, February 13, CAROLINE DEPAU, widow of Henry W. Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

DENNY.—On Tuesday evening, February 28, ANN DENNY, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 46 Rutgers street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

ESSALL.—In this city, on Wednesday morning, March 1, suddenly, WILLIAM ESSALL, Jr., aged 26 years.

Funeral services will be held at Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at nine o'clock A. M.

FLANAGAN.—On Wednesday, March 1, after a short illness, MATTHEW FLANAGAN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the late residence, 159 Madison street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FARRELL.—On Thursday, March 2, CHRISTOPHER S. FARRELL, only son of James F. and Mary Farrell, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 122 Madison street.

FULLER.—In Troy, N. Y., March 1, LUCY FULLER, relict of Benjamin Fuller, in the 91st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GORDON.—On Wednesday, March 1, DAVID CHARLES, eldest son of Rev. Alex. Gordon, Kingston, in the 30th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Kingston's Herald.

HAGGERTY.—On Thursday, March 2, JOHN HAGGERTY, aged 2 years and 12 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 37 Attorney street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

HARKINS.—On Thursday, March 1, CHARLES HARKINS, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 342 East Sixteenth street.

HARRIS.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, March 1, NELLIE J. HARRIS, daughter of Jane E. and John W. Harris, aged 2 years and 3 months.

Funeral will take place Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HONGERFORD.—On Wednesday evening, March 1, DELIA A., wife of Uri. T. Hungerford.

Services at her late residence, No. 41 New York avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

ICE.—On Wednesday, March 1, Miss MARY E. ICE, aged 34 years, 2 months and 4 days.

Her friends and acquaintances, also the members of Ashland Division, No. 51, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Thirteenth street Methodist Episcopal Church, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, March 2, JOHN KENNEDY, in the 41st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEYS.—On Wednesday, March 1, of congestion of the brain, ARTHUR LOGAN KEYS, son of William E. and Eleanor Sarah Keys, aged 2 years and 10 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 324 West Twentieth street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

KILLBRIDE.—At West Point, on Wednesday, March 1, BRIDGET KILLBRIDE, of Islands of Hyingford, county Kilkenny, Ireland, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Hudson River Railroad depot, corner of Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—At North New York, on Wednesday, March 1, LENA LAWRENCE, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Dutch Reformed church, Mott Haven, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LUNNY.—On Wednesday morning, March 1, of heart disease, Mrs. MARTHA JANE LUNNY, the beloved wife of P. G. Lunny, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends, also those of her brothers, George V. and John Mallan, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Nineteenth street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

MACDONALD.—On Wednesday, March 1, CHARLES MACDONALD, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from All Saints' church, corner Scammel and Henry streets, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

NOTICE.—National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. O. F.—Brothers—You are requested to attend the funeral of P. G. Charles Macdonald, from the Church of All Saints, corner of Henry and Scammel streets, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. By direction of

N. G. WALTER L. SMITH, Secretary.

McCARTHY.—On Wednesday, March 1, ANNA MARIA McCARTHY.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) morning, at nine o'clock, from St. Joseph's church.

MOORE.—After a lingering illness, on Thursday, March 2, PATRICK MOORE, a native of Edgarstown, county Longford, Ireland, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 245 Vanbrunt street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock; thence to the Church of St. Mary of Visitation, Erven street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery at one o'clock P. M., from the church.

MICKERS.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, March 1, of congestion of the brain, RACHEL H., daughter of Thomas and Eliza Jane Mickers.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 108 Hudson street, Hoboken.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—On Wednesday night, between six and seven o'clock, after a brief illness, THOMAS F. OAKLEY, aged 31 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 179 Third avenue, New York, this day (Friday), at twelve o'clock.

PENFIELD.—In Black Rock, Conn., on Wednesday, March 1, ELIZABETH BUTLER, widow of David Penfield, in the 92d year of her age.

POLHEMUS.—Suddenly, at Astoria, on Thursday, March 2, JAMES S. POLHEMUS, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

RAHL.—On Wednesday, March 1, MARGARET, the beloved wife of Andrew Rahl and daughter of Peter and Mary Sheridan, from the parish of Lurgan, county Cavan, Ireland, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 516 West Thirty-seventh street, from there to the Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street and Broadway, at nine o'clock A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be said for the repose of her soul, and from thence the Calvary Cemetery at one o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—On Wednesday, March 1, of pneumonia, GEORGE J., son of Andrew and the late Amelia Smith, aged 31 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1,542 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

STRIKER.—On Tuesday, February 28, PHEBE C., wife of George W. Striker and daughter of the late John C. Mott, in the 33d year of her age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at the chapel of St. Chrysostom, Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y., on Tuesday morning, February 28, WILLIAM SUMMERFIELD, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian church, Tremont, this (Friday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

TICE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 2, ADELLA M., infant daughter of William R. and Ann Augusta Tice, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 397 Jay street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

VAIL.—At Riverhead, L. I., on Thursday, March 2, MARTHA VAIL, wife of James Vail.

VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 1, after a severe illness, WILLIAM H. VANDERHOOF, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 270 Quincy st., this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

VAN GLAHN.—At New Durham, N. J., on Tuesday, February 28, of pneumonia, GEORGE VAN GLAHN, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Grove church, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

WALKER.—At Plainfield, Conn., on Sunday, February 26, BENJAMIN WALKER, aged 69 years and 6 months.

WHEELER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 2, after a lingering illness, R. A., son of Richard A. and Mary Wheeler, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Friday), at twelve o'clock noon, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Sands street, near Jay.

WHITTEMORE.—At Astoria, on Wednesday morning, March 1, HORACE WHITTEMORE, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The steamer Sylvan Glen will leave Peck slip at half-past one o'clock.

ZIEGLER.—On Wednesday evening, March 1, ADELAIDE AMELIA, wife of G. Frederick Ziegler, daughter of the late Jacob L. Sebring.

Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

NOTICE.—You can have your advertisement inserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

INSTRUCTION.

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A TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business Calculations, French, German, Spanish, Shorthand, Drawing, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator. Private instruction day and evening.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO instruct in German and on the piano, will give lessons in exchange for Board and Room. Address Miss L. O. H., box 144 Uptown Branch Herald office.

TRUE
I

EVENING TELEGRAM
CARTOON.

A MODERN MOSES:
OR,
WATER FROM ROCKS
AND
ROCKS FROM WATER,

OUT TO-DAY.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A GOOD HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD NEIGHBORhood, not further up than Thirtieth street, rent about $1,200; or a large Flat in a genteel European house. Address S. ARNHOLZ, 121 Maiden lane.

DESK ROOM WANTED—BY A LAWYER, IN SOME attorney's office, to be located on Broadway, not below Wall street nor above Franklin; rent to be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, LAWYER, box 142 Herald office.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN CITY, OR A LEADING avenue in Brooklyn. Address, stating terms and price, R. A. BACON, Herald office.

HOUSE WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, 20 FEET OR less wide, situated in a respectable neighborhood, and between Twelfth and Thirty-ninth streets; east side of town preferred; rent not over $1,400. Address L., box 2,087 Post office.

HOTELS WANTED—FURNISHED, IN CITY OR COUNtry. Part or entire interest taken. Those having same will do well to call

ISAAC A. RIGGS & SON, 296 Broadway.

LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES WANTed.—Address, with full particulars, A. C. W., 456 West Forty-sixth street.

PART OF FIRST OR SECOND LOFT WANTED IMMEdiately.—Location between Cortlandt and Chambers streets, Broadway and Greenwich street. Rent not to exceed $500 a year. Address E. G. W., Herald office.

SECOND FLOOR WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, in private house, containing all modern improvements, for housekeeping; location not above Thirtieth street. Address, with price, SECOND FLOOR, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO ADJOINING HOUSES, OR ONE VERY large House, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues, for a young ladies' school. Address B. F., 195 West Twelfth street.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, IN A GOOD LOCAtion, above Fifteenth street, from Second to Sixth avenue, by a small family. Address T. J. L., 325 Madison st.

WANTED—A SUMMER RESIDENCE, WITHIN 1½ hour of the City Hall; a well furnished house, having not less than 14 rooms, with grounds and stable. Address J., box 6,062 New York Post office.

WANTED—A FACTORY, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACturing furnishes. Address, with particulars, A. B., box 236 Herald office.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, A SMALL Dwelling House below Fortieth street. Rent about $36. Address H. H. BROWNE, 154 Fulton street.

WANTED—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS FROM MAY 1, a furnished House, with an acre or two of ground, for a small private family; must be within two hours' ride from city and convenient to railway station. Address, stating terms and full particulars, L. P. G., box 965 New York Post office.

WANTED—IN YONKERS, NOT MORE THAN TEN minutes from depot, a small neatly furnished House for the summer, with modern improvements, for a small family, consisting of lady, gentleman and infant. Address, with full particulars, box 4,298 Post office.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF A pleasant House, six or seven rooms, in a good neighborhood, at a moderate rent. Address, with particulars, M. LAFUENTE, care of C. W. Harris, 451 Broadway.

WANTED—FROM MAY 1, TWO OR THREE ROOMS, unfurnished, for light housekeeping; half to three-quarters of an hour from city by rail. Address, stating location and rent, FRED. WILLIS, box 2,223 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—A FLOOR OF FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS, furnished complete, for housekeeping, in a private family; location between Twentieth and Fortieth streets and Fourth and Eighth avenues. Address, stating terms, H. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A FLAT OR SUIT OF APARTMENTS; LOcation between Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, Sixth and Third avenues; furnished or unfurnished. Address box 2,050 Post office.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS PRIVATE family, a well furnished Room, located between Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets and Sixth and Eighth avenues. Address box 111 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TWO OR three Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; private family desired. Answer for four days, stating terms, box 2,242 Post office.

WANTED—MAY 1, PART OF HOUSE, ABOUT SIX rooms, in a desirable neighborhood, between Broadway and Sixth avenue and not above Fourteenth street; terms must be low. Address FRUGALITY, box 3,053 Post office.

WANTED—A LARGE HALL OR BUILDING, FOR AN armory. Address G. ALTENGER, 30 Pine street.

WANTED—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, OR WOULD take a Whole House; rent not over $1,200; good neighborhood. Address, with full particulars, Mrs. M. ROSENFELD, 281 West Fifty-second street.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE, IN A GOOD location, in Harlem or Brooklyn. Address, stating rent and location, J. B., box 175 Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE, BETWEEN BROAD way and Sixth avenue, Washington square and Fourteenth street. Principals will please address THOMAS FORD, 11 University place, giving full particulars.

THE TRADES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A PRACTICAL MILLER IS OPEN FOR A SITUATION; prefers going south or to Mexico; good references given. Address for ten days box 676 Post office, Paterson, N. J.

A VERY COMPETENT WORKMAN FOR ENAMELing all kinds of metal wants a situation. Address C. TURLIN, 98 Wooster st.

A PROOF READER DESIRES A SITUATION.—ADdress K. E., box 176 Herald office.

ARTIST WANTED.—A GOOD LITHOGRAPHIC ARTIST, well acquainted with his business. Address, stating salary, LITHOGRAPHER, box 127 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS GRAINER (GENERAL WORKMAN) wants a situation; references on ability for permanency. Address W. C., printing office, 151 Fulton st., New York.

GOSSAMER BODY MAKER WANTED—AT BOBRON & WESTLAKE'S, 10 Bowery.

HALL BOY WANTED—WITH GOOD REFERENCE. Apply at 142 Sixth st.

JOB COMPOSITORS WANTED—AT H. W. TURNER'S, 160 Nassau st.

POLISHERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, for polishing flight work. Address B. O. B., Herald office.

SILVER PLATER.—WANTED A FIRST CLASS SILVER plater. Address B. O. B., Herald office.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, GOOD MEN, ON COLored bracelets, lockets and seals.

CHATELLIER & STENCE, 82 Broadway.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first class cutter, with a number of years' experience in the most fashionable houses in the city; can give good cash under no objection to go out of business in the country. Address, for two days, CUTTER, box 124 Herald office.

UPHOLSTERER WANTED.—STEADY WORK WILL be guaranteed to a good workman. None others need apply.

GRACE & TINGHAM,
283 Westminster st., Providence, R. I.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Address P. S., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN. Address ARCHITECT, Herald office.

WANTED—BOSS COMPOSITOR AND BOY TO CUT rounds.

NEW YORK ENVELOPE PRINTING CO., 41 Nassau st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUTTER IN A BOXSHOP; without a good recommendation as to ability and character need not apply. Inquire at 548 Broadway.

WANTED—IN PLAIN, ISLAND, N. J., A PRACTICAL man, to run a planing machine in the manufacture of [illegible]. Inquire at W. TILTON'S, no. 59 [illegible] st.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.—TWO GOOD, STEADY [illegible] to obtain [illegible] work at the Rockbridge Engraving Company, Hartford, Conn. Apply office [illegible] Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAST PRESS HAND. [illegible] JAMES TALLCOT, 96 Franklin st.

WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR AN IRON FOUNDRY; [illegible] Address H. [illegible] Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS [illegible] TO TAKE charge of a working room in a factory, on gas fixtures work. Address B. [illegible], Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN THAT IS [illegible] THE TINES, TO [illegible] machine shop making [illegible] work; [illegible] the most improved [illegible] machinery and know how to manage [illegible] Address [illegible], Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN UNDERSTANDING THE PRESS [illegible] Address [illegible] Herald office.

GOLD BEATERS WANTED.—[illegible] Bowery.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Herald office

WASHINGTON.

Organization of the Forty-second Congress.

All the Present Officers Re-nominated.

Republican Revenue Reformers Refuse to Coalesce With the Democrats.

Popularity of the New National Loan.

Effects of Reciprocity on Canadian Commerce.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

Republican Caucus—The Old Officers of the House Renominated.

The republican members elect to the ensuing Congress held a caucus to-night in the Hall of the House of Representatives for the nomination of officers, Governor Blair, of Michigan, in the chair, and Representatives Ambler and Maynard acting as secretaries. Speaker Blaine, Clerk of the House McPherson and Doorkeeper Buxton were severally nominated by acclamation. Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being—for Ordway, 76; General Herron, 22, and Colonel Stokes, member of the present Congress, 20. There were two ballots for Postmaster. W. S. King, the present incumbent, was selected on the second, the vote being—King, 67; H. Sherwood, of Michigan, 27; Cyril Hawkins, 12, and A. H. Jones, now a member from North Carolina, 11.

Democratic Caucus—General Morgan Nominated for Speaker.

The democrats and conservatives held their caucus in the old Hall of Representatives to-night. Hon. Fernando Wood was chosen chairman, and Representatives Adams, Getz and Shober secretaries. Seventy-six members elect were present. There were twenty absent. Mr. Kerr, on the part of the committee heretofore appointed to inquire as to the credentials of certain members, made a report of the facts with reference to the members from Mississippi and to the case of Mr. Tift, of Georgia.

On motion of Mr. Kerr the subject was, after a considerable debate, recommitted to the committee with instruction to take such action upon the organization of the next House as they may deem expedient.

On motion of Mr. Randall the case of the Tennessee delegation was referred to the same committee with similar instructions.

Representatives Morgan, of Ohio, and Cox, of New York, having been respectively placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. Randall, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated Getz, who, however, declined the nomination, expressing his thanks for the compliment.

The caucus having balloted Mr. Morgan received the higher number of ballots, when the nomination was declared unanimous. The following named gentlemen were then nominated by acclamation:—For Clerk, James G. Berrett; Sergeant-at-Arms, Nicholas Ireabury; Doorkeeper, Owen Thorne; Postmaster, Seaton Gales; Chaplain, Ignatius T. Cooper.

On motion of Mr. Randall it was unanimously resolved that the Forty-second Congress ought to adjourn the first session at the earliest practicable time, and that those now present would continually vote to that end. The caucus then adjourned.

The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

In the evening session of the Senate the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, amended and passed. Among the amendments were those reducing the appropriation for the improvement of the East river from $250,000 to $200,000; appropriating $20,000 for improving the Delaware river below Bordentown, and $18,000 for the Fifteen Mile Falls of the Connecticut river.

Trouble Over the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The conference committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill failed to agree after three or four meetings. They were accordingly discharged and a new conference ordered. The points at issue are the Senate amendments to the bill increasing the salaries of the United States Circuit Judges, the appropriation for the new State Department building and for extending and improving the Capitol grounds. These involve altogether about $2,000,000, and the House managers refused to accept them. It is probable that some sort of a compromise will be effected, so that the bill will be saved.

No Repeal of the Income Tax This Session.

Mr. Hooper made another ineffectual attempt to-day to bring the bill to abolish the tax on incomes before the House. On a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill the vote stood yeas 91, nays 116, not even a majority in favor of it, much less two-thirds. This settles the question for the session, at least. In the new Congress Mr. Hooper has an idea he will meet with more success.

Compromise on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The conference committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad held a protracted meeting to-day. The conference ended in a compromise agreement. The House managers agreed to let the Senate have one branch road, from Marshall, Texas, to New Orleans. It was also agreed that the new road should connect at San Diego with a road running from that point to San Francisco, and owned by the Central Pacific Company. The question of the gauge of the road was reserved for discussion and settlement at a future meeting. The conference report will probably be submitted to both houses to morrow and passed.

The Senate at Work on Appropriation Bills.

There is a good prospect to-night that the Senate will be able to get through all the appropriation bills before noon of Saturday. To-morrow evening both houses will likely be in session all night, and a good deal of legislation, good, bad and indifferent, will be accomplished.

Another Nail in Boutwell's Political Coffin.

The committee, Henry Clewes and others, New York bankers, who came here to look after the arrangements for negotiating the five and four and a half per cent loan in Europe, have succeeded in directing the attention of the republicans in Congress to the inconsistency of Mr. Boutwell in appointing August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, to do the work. The matter will probably be brought to the attention of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Bonded Freights Over the Erie Railroad.

One of the general freight agents of the New York and Erie Railroad was at the Treasury Department to-day making inquiries in regard to the manner of proceeding to bond that road under the act authorizing the transportation of imported goods without appraisement.

Subscriptions to the New National Loan.

The First National Bank of New York has subscribed for $1,000,000 of the new bonds of five per cent. Jay Cooke & Co. offer to take $100,000 of the new bonds, payable in coin. Some of the western national banks have notified Secretary Boutwell of their intention to subscribe for the new loan in large amounts. The books will be opened on Monday next.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

N. P. Chipman, to be Secretary of the District of Columbia; N. S. Lincoln, T. S. Verdi, H. A. Willard, John M. Langston, colored, and John Marbury, Jr., to be the Board of Health for the District of Columbia under the provisions of the Territorial bill; Norman Harrison, Civil Engineer at the Navy Yard of New York, vice George H. Van Cleft suspended; James W. Sligh, of Arkansas, Consul at Santa Cruz; William H. Lessig, Surveyor General for Colorado; Thomas J. McKinney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory; John Smith, Indian Agent at Warm Springs, Washington Territory; [illegible] Indian Agent at Philadelphia, Washington Territory; Joel Palmer, Indian Agent at Shietz, Washington Territory.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:—

N. P. Chipman, to be Secretary of the District of Columbia; S. P. Brown, A. B. Mullett, A. R. Shepherd and James A. Magruder, to be the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia; N. S. Lincoln, J. S. Verdi, H. A. Willard, John M. Loughton and John Marbury, to be the Board of Health for the District of Columbia; Narcisse Connoyer, to be agent for the Indians of the Umatilla Agency at Washington Territory; Edwin Eells, to be Indian Agent for Washington Territory; John Smith, to be Indian Agent at the Warm Springs Agency, Oregon; Alfred B. Smith, Postmaster at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Efforts of Revenue Reformers to Secure Control of the Ways and Means Committee—Republican Reformers Refuse to Coalesce with the Democrats.

A quiet fight has been going on for the past two days between the tariff men on the one side and the revenue reformers and free traders on the other, about the organization of the next House of Representatives. Several prominent revenue reformers from New York, Chicago and other Western cities are here doing what they can to secure men of their way of thinking upon the prominent committees. The Ways and Means Committee is of course the bone of contention. The revenue reformers are anxious to keep men like Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, from being placed at the head of the committee. They do not expect to get an absolute free trader as chairman, but they argue that they ought at least to have a moderate tariff man—a sort of half and half—and they name General J. A. Garfield, of Ohio, as their choice. Garfield leans strongly in the direction of revenue reform, as it is understood and expounded by David A. Wells, late Special Commissioner of the Revenue and his followers. An attempt was made to get Speaker Blaine to commit himself upon this question before he was nominated by the republican caucus. Various means were adopted to wring from him in advance the name of the gentleman he intends making chairman of the Ways and Means Committee in the next House; but Blaine was too sharp to commit himself, and he was too strong as a candidate for Speaker to be compelled to make any promises in advance of his nomination and election. It is, therefore, unknown yet what he will do. It is stated that the democrats made overtures to the revenue reform members of the new House to come over and organize the House in the interests of free trade and conservatism. With the democratic strength it would have required only twenty republicans to have accomplished this; but much as the revenue reform republicans hate the tariff men, they cannot very well afford to defy party discipline and virtually throw the organization of the House into the hands of the democrats.

The gentlemen mentioned in connection with the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee are W. D. Kelly, James A. Garfield and Henry L. Dawes. Of these three Kelly is the only one who is now a member of the Ways and Means Committee. He is generally regarded as an extreme tariff man, though he says he is in favor of a judicious tariff, not high, and of a large reduction of internal taxation. He is in favor of the repeal of the tax on incomes, and many of the obnoxious and annoying taxes now incorporated in the Internal Revenue act. Garfield is half free trader and half tariff, but he is not considered quite as sound as Kelly on the matter of reducing internal taxes. Dawes says he does not want the place, and would prefer to remain as now—chairman of the important Committee on Appropriations. His views on the tariff are those of the majority of New England men in the House.

The action of the republicans to-night in renominating Speaker Blaine by acclamation, and the fact that nothing was said in caucus about revenue reform, leaves Blaine untrammelled in his arrangement of

Reduction of Duties on Salt, Iron and Lumber.

The Ways and Means Committee agreed to-day to a bill reducing the duty on salt to thirty-three and one-third per cent, on pig iron to five dollars per ton and on lumber ten per cent *ad valorem*. Mr. McCarthy, of New York, was instructed to report the bill. It would seem that the committee was forced into this through fear of having a joint resolution pushed through the House abolishing the duty on salt, just as the duty on coal was abolished the other day by the flank movement of Fernando Wood. Mr. Reeves, of New York, had prepared such a resolution, with the intention of offering it at the proper time. Mr. McCarthy, of Syracuse, who is largely interested in salt manufacture, happened to hear of Reeves' resolution, and, in order to anticipate it, had the bill which he proposes to offer agreed to by the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. McCarthy did not report the bill to-day, nor does he intend to report it unless he should be forced to do so by the appearance of the resolution of Mr. Reeves. The pig iron and lumber was put into the bill with a view to securing such a combination in the House as to prevent a two-thirds vote, even should the bill be reported. Of course the Pennsylvanians have no idea of allowing so heavy a reduction of the duty on pig iron, nor will the Maine men and those from the northwest interested in lumber allow so heavy a reduction in the duty on that article.

Treasury Disbursements for February.

Payments by warrant for February at the Treasury were as follows:—War, $712,622 13; navy, $1,253,056 30; Indians and pensions, $5,618,542 03; civil and miscellaneous, $3,368,314 40. The above sums do not include payments on account of interest or principal of the public debt.

Commerce of the United States and Cuba.

The commerce of Cuba and Porto Rico with the United States is 79,156,979 tons; with Great Britain, 29,183,350; with Spain, 24,500,796; with France, 16,975,815; with Bremen, 3,358,621; with the British Possessions in North America, 2,975,869; with Belgium, 2,653,763; with Holland, 648,607. The commerce of the United States with Cuba is 965,048,623 tons; with Porto Rico, 11,138,356. Our imports of merchandise from Cuba for the year 1855 was 16,707,913; for 1860, 32,489,950; for 1865, 30,030,356; for 1870, 55,777,108.

Effect of the Abrogation of the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The report of Mr. Bouchette, Canadian Commissioner of Customs, of the trade and navigation of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was received to-day at the State and other executive departments. The following paragraph from the report astonishes some of the advocates of reciprocity:—

With the United States, while the sum total of the trade in imports and exports has increased by upwards of $4,300,000 the whole of this increase has been in our exports to that country, the imports from it having, on the contrary, fallen off. The comparative statement of imports from and the exports to the United States for the years referred to is as follows:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
1868-69	$25,477,975	1868-69	$27,846,461
1869-70	24,128,166	1869-70	32,954,552
Decrease	$749,809	Increase	$5,108,191

The returns would thus show that our trade with the United States has not been materially, and certainly not injuriously, affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. The aggregate amount of the trade between the two countries has been pretty steadily maintained, indeed, increased, while the relative positions as importers and exporters have been reversed, the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, having, as a general rule, been the larger exporters to the British North American provinces, while Canada has, since the abrogation of the treaty, imported less from the United States and exported to that country considerably more.

This result is contrary to the prevalent belief as to the effect of non-reciprocity entertained in this country.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States ship Supply, Lieutenant Commander George Dewey, United States Navy, left the Navy Yard at half-past eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and was towed outside of Sandy Hook by the yard tug Catalpa. The Supply will sail direct for Havre, France. She carries 3,200 barrels of flour, corn and beef, donated principally by the citizens of New York; also a number of packages of seed and clothing donated by the Shakers. The Supply has orders to return to New York as soon as discharged. Upon her arrival here she will be loaded with naval stores for our squadron in the European waters.

The Naval Court which has been in session on the California has finished with all the cases brought before it.

The California received her powder and shell yesterday morning from Ellis Island. It is not known definitely when she will get away.

The Narragansett, Commander Meade, is now hauled out into Buttermilk Channel. Her boats run to Jonalemon street every h[illegible]

THE SAME OLD THING.

The Union Republican General Committee Hurling Back the Charges of the Enemy—The Cowards in the Camp Who Want to Compromise—Indignant Patriots Who Know Their Own Virtue.

The Union Republican General Committee met last evening at the headquarters, Twenty-second street and Broadway, Sinclair Tousey presiding.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting Mr. DAYTON objected to a statement therein, that would imply the unanimous adoption of the address presented at that meeting, and denied that he, for one, had voted affirmatively.

Mr. CONOVER informed Mr. Dayton emphatically that he (Mr. Dayton) did not vote in the negative when the motion was put, whereupon Mr. Dayton rose and affirmed positively that

HE DID VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE.

Mr. MANIERRE, also, had a say against Mr. Dayton, and, on the chairman putting the question as to the disputed point, Mr. Dayton was beaten by an uproarious "aye."

Then General COCHRANE, chairman of a committee appointed to prepare a reply to the charges made by the State Central Committee against the organization, and in consequence of which charges the sub-committee of the State Central Committee had recommended the

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE,

read a lengthy reply, taking up each of the three first districts and proving that the allegations made concerning these districts were utterly unfounded, and inferring, therefore, that all the other charges were equally devoid of truth. The reply took in the entire dispute at present raging between the two sides of the party, and in strong and vigorous terms upheld the purity of the organization and developed the malicious designs of the "malcontents," who, it was alleged, were in conspiracy with the State Central Committee.

At the conclusion of the address J. S. RITTERBAND moved its adoption and that a copy thereof be sent to each member of the State Central Committee.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY then left the chair and opposed the motion. A week from now the State Central Committee was to meet in this city, and then they

WOULD SHOW THEIR HANDS

more plainly, and this committee could be better enabled to act with precision. He did not wish to accuse the sub-committee of the State Central Committee with anything that could not be substantiated, and whatever was to be said could be better said after the meeting of the State Central Committee than now.

Mr. BROWN, of the Twelfth district, thought that part of the address was too harsh in its language. In his opinion the word

"ROTTENNESS"

was a little too severe for a brother republican, and he would prefer seeing that sort of thing reserved for the common enemy.

Mr. RITTERBAND then consented to withdraw that part of his resolution which referred to the printing and sending of the reply to the members of the State Central Committee, but moved that the address be adopted.

General COCHRANE again urged that the motion be carried in its original form. There were charges made against the organization; the reply was simply the refutation of them, and he would never shrink from upholding

THE PURITY OF THE COMMITTEE,

against which, at that moment, there were serious charges going the rounds. He would hurl back these charges and let the people of this State know that this organization was maligned and abused.

Mr. DAYTON believed that the State Central Committee had no power at all to interfere with this committee, which was the legitimate descendant of the republican committees that had gone before. He thought that it was altogether inconsistent with the dignity of the committee to reply to the charges in any form. The committee should pursue the work that belonged to it by virtue of its organization, and

NOT HEED THE "MALCONTENTS."

He was not in favor of the sarcasms which were contained in the address. It was their duty to strive to put down the democratic ascendancy in this State, and the committee would be better employed in doing that than in listening to the elegant phraseology of such addresses as had been read.

Colonel FAIRMAN thought that whoever, when accused of serious crimes, stood upon the platform of his dignity, stood upon

A VERY NARROW PLATFORM

indeed. It was a foregone conclusion that the party was to be broken up in this city in consequence of the revenue troubles. He knew that at the last election in the Sixth Congressional district there was an address drawn up and signed by republicans in favor of that double-dyed imported or transported individual, Congressman Cox, and this to defeat Horace Greeley. He was in favor of sending the reply to the State Central Committee.

Mr. CONOVER also spoke in favor of the motion, and was followed by Mr. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, who believed that the reply would reach the State Central Committee informally, and the sending of it to them formally was

THROWING DOWN THE GAUGE

of battle. General FORRESTER opposed the motion, as the reply was merely a report of progress. Mr. CONOVER again urged the motion, and, on the call for the yeas and nays, there were 47 yeas to 42 nays, the motion being, therefore, carried.

Mr. DAYTON then moved a resolution, which was adopted, censuring the republicans in the Legislature who had voted for the bill giving extraordinary powers to

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,

and characterizing the bill as a fraud and the republicans who voted for it as recreants.

After a resolution was passed calling upon the district associations to invite republicans to membership in their respective organizations and the announcement of the different committees for the ensuing year, the Committee adjourned.

THE HAMILTON OPERA HOUSE LOTTERY.

There is a good deal of excitement prevalent in this city at present in regard to the recent drawing of the lucky numbers in the Hamilton Opera House Lottery, which took place at Hamilton, Ohio, on February 25. Many who have paid five dollars apiece for tickets are extremely dissatisfied that the name of the winner of the first prize—the Opera House at Hamilton—and his residence have not been given by the managers or agents of the lottery, and others declare that

THIS PRIZE HAS NOT BEEN DRAWN

at all, and that the scheme is a humbug. There was a report that a Jerseyman had drawn the prize, No. 28,889, but this story was originated in the purely imaginative brain of one of the clerks in the Central Agency, in Wall street, who is noted for his ample supply of "chin music." A lady from Greene street, in this city, who refuses to give her name, was fortunate enough to secure a prize of $1,000, and a clerk at the St. Nicholas Hotel was also the winner of another $1,000 prize.

P. O. Devlin, of No. 2 Wall street, who is the principal agent in this city, in answer to inquiries made by a HERALD reporter, stated that he could not give the names of the winners of prizes, as almost invariably those who won sums of money in a lottery were both ashamed and afraid to have it so stated in public print. Great numbers of people have called at the office in Wall street during the past few days to ascertain who had won prizes, and most of these people were actual purchasers of tickets which they were informed had turned out blanks. One middle aged lady, who called with a ticket which she had bought, was quite indignant because there was no prize for her, and she stated that she believed that the thing was a humbug, and that she did not think that any prize had been drawn or that the Opera House had been won by any actual holder of a ticket. The imaginative clerk, however, gave her such a heavy dose of blarney that the lady left the office, wishing to be convinced at any rate. For the information of the readers of the HERALD the list of prizes drawn is given below and a few specimen letters from people who have evidently drawn blanks. It is to be remembered that over 30,000 tickets at five dollars each were sold, and the Opera House at Hamilton is said to have cost $115,000 to construct, and would probably bring under the hammer one-half of that sum.

LIST OF NUMBERS BEARING PRIZES AT THE HAMILTON OPERA HOUSE DRAWING, HELD AT HAMILTON, OHIO, FEBRUARY 25, 1871.

42	$1,000	12864	$100	25872	$100
1791	100	14550	100	26648	100
4787	100	14923	100	27062	100
4922	100	15861	100	27319	100
5104	100	15938	100	27566	100
5125	100	17525	100	27578	100
5325	100	18145	100	27919	100
5456	100	18745	100	27931	100
5746	100	18808	100	28681	100
5852	1,000	17809	100	28822	Opera House
6011	100	17753	1,000	29002	100
6577	100	18718	100	29557	100
6653	100	18856	100	29626	100
6896	100	18861	100	29666	100
6953	100	19130	1,000	29820	1,000
10011	100	20811	100	26897	100
10035	100	20942	100	24890	100
10072	1,000	22276	100	27950	100
11495	100	22861	100	28510	100
11598	100	22872	100	27550	100
11775	100	23785	100	28820	100
11822	20,000	27174	500	22225	500
12468	100	24252	100	29072	100
12508	100	24929	100	24748	500
12524	100	25420	100	24410	500
12565	100				

David Gibson, Cincinnati, Ohio; Alexander Johnson, Coopersville, Ind.; John E. Green, Dayton, Ohio; D. R. McMillen, Newark, Ohio; John W. Carr, B. N. Andrews, J. A. Hermann and Samuel Davidson, Hamilton, Ohio, committee chosen by the ticket holders to conduct the drawing.

BOILER EXPLOSION IN JERSEY CITY.

An explosion occurred yesterday afternoon in Davis' machine shop, No. 124 Hudson street, Jersey City, near the Cunard dock. The cap of the main boiler was blown off and the building was soon filled with debris. One of the workmen, named Michael Kelly, was dashed against a wall and was badly burned as well as bruised. It was somewhat singular that no fire followed the explosion, the cause of which was an experiment in lighting the fires with petroleum.

THE NEW YORK HERALD IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Daily Whig and Register, Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 24.]

The NEW YORK HERALD is one of those cosmopolitan journals that, like its contemporary, the London *Times*, furnishes the public with everything they want in the shape of a newspaper. The expenditure of money is lavish in both establishments, and both spare neither pains nor expense to secure early and accurate information. In its telegraphic news the HERALD is now particularly successful. Much of the transatlantic intelligence given daily to the country is originally obtained by the HERALD, and by it furnished to its contemporaries of the Associated Press. The wonderful ability of James Gordon Bennett as a newspaper man keeps pace with every improvement and maintains his journal in the front rank.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises..... 6 32 | Moon sets...morn 4 32
Sun sets..... 5 54 | High water..morn 5 28

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Anglia	Mar 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Paris	Mar 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Helvetia	Mar 4	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
America	Mar 4	Bremen	69 Broad st.
City of Baltim're	Mar 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Wyoming	Mar 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of London	Mar 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	Mar 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Denmark	Mar 11	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Minnesota	Mar 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Mar 18	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Mar 18	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Mar 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Mar 25	Havre	53 Broadway.
Columbia	Mar 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, MARCH 2, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Siberia (Br), Harrison, Liverpool—G G Francklyn.
Steamship Virginia (Br), Sum[illegible], Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship San Francisco, Reynolds, Kingston, Bermuda—W H Webb.
Steamship H Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.
Steamship Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.
Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—H W Whitney.
Ship Marlborough (Br), Armstrong, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.
Bark Dilpussnud (Br), Jones, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Lady Elizabeth (Br), Corbett, London—E E Morgan's Sons.
Bark Arizona, Conant, Hamburg—Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Harrisburg, Howes, Havana—J E Ward & Co.
Brig Carolina (Port), Gonzalves, Oporto—Hagemeyer & Brunn.
Brig Machias, Johnson, Gibraltar for orders—Jas Henry.
Brig Americus, Hand, Barcelona—Jas Henry.
Brig Jennie A Chenery, Arey, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres—W H T Hughes.
Brig Robert Mowe, Abbott, Demerara—H Trowbridge & Sons.
Brig Alice Starrett, Hooper, Cardenas—Borland, Dearborn & Co.
Brig Bachelor (Br), Curlow, Cardenas—John Boynton's Sons.
Brig S V Nickols (Br), Chase, Matanzas—Wardell & Co.
Brig Abbie Eaton, Bayener, Bermuda—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Helen M Rowley, Rowley, New Orleans—E H Drummond & Co.
Brig Uruguay (Br), Kimball, St Marys, Ga—Boyd & Hincken.
Schr Ella Frances, Bulger, Falmouth, Ja—E R Solomon & Co.
Schr J J Harris, Davis, Kingston, Ja—B J Wenberg.
Schr Bloomer (Br), Geering, Grand Menan—H J Gudwin & Son.
Schr Laura, Roberts, Jacksonville—W Ray & Co.
Schr Ben, Davis, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.
Schr Old Chad, McClintock, Baltimore—W Chalmers.
Schr T Simnickson, Dickinson, Philadelphia—Baker & Dayton.
Schr Lizzie P Simmons, McKay, Boston—E Crowell & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Russia (Br), Loft, Liverpool Feb 18 and Queenstown 19th, with mdse and passengers, to C G Francklyn. (The R arrived PM 1st inst, but was inadvertently omitted.)

Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston 48 hours, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. 1st inst, at 8 PM, lat 37 08, lon 74 40, exchanged signals with steamship Jas Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship George B Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Osceola (of Boston), Walden, Whampoa via Hong Kong Nov 7, with teas, to Peabody, Willis & Co—vessel to Vernon L Brown & Co. Passed Anjier Nov 29, Cape of Good Hope Jan 11, and crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Feb 3 in lon 30; had fine weather up to the last three days, during which had strong SW and NW winds. Dec 31, lat 29 36 W, lon 42 25 E, spoke bark Hollandstrouw (Dutch), from Batavia for Amsterdam, 46 days out; Jan 4, lat 32 13 S, lon 32 33 E, ship Lord Macaulay (Br), from Manila for Falmouth, 56 days out; 8th, lat 33 15 S, lon 29 23 E, brig Racer (Br), from do for do, 53 days out; 10th, lat 35 02 S, lon 19 54, ship Ann Millicent (Br), from Calcutta for Liverpool, 51 days out; 11th, lat 34 25, lon 17 44, ship Metcalf (Br), from Corringa from London.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool 34 days, with mdse and passengers, to C H Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage; Feb 16, lat 46 N, lon 47 30 W, run into floe ice; hauled the ship to the southward 9 hours to get clear of it; Feb 25, lat 38 50 N, lon 63 40 W, passed bark Ada, from Cardiff for Boston; Feb 26, in lon 69 20 W, took a pilot from boat Francis Perkins, No 13.

Bark The Cedars (Br), Stonehouse, Amoy Nov 8, with teas, to order. Had heavy weather down the China Sea; passed Java Head Nov 28, Cape of Good Hope Jan 11, and crossed the Equator Feb 6 in lon 39; had very light winds from lat 20 N to Hatteras; was 4 days north of that point, with fine weather.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, Calbarien 9 days, with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to Lunt Bros. Had fine weather; 3 days north of Hatteras.

Bark Union (Br), Foulke, Zara 17 days, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Cienfuegos 16 days, with sugar and molasses to Bruguera & Avilles—vessel to F Talbot & Co. Had variable weather. Sailed in company with schr J W Vanneman, for Philadelphia.

Brig Proteus (Br), Vincke, Cardenas 9 days, with melado to order—vessel to Wm Ingalls. Was 4 days north of Hatteras, with strong SW and NW winds.

Brig George Gilchrist (of St George, Me), Gilchrist, Matanzas 9 days, with molasses to order—vessel to S C Loud & Co. Had heavy weather and started cargo; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Cascatelle (of Richmond, Me), Carlisle, Guantanamo 13 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to James Henry. Had fine weather the entire passage; 3 days north of Hatteras.

Brig S W Lord (Br), Banin, Jungan 12 days, with salt to Darrell & Nash—vessel to B B Swain & Co. Had heavy weather was 4 days north of Hatteras.

Brig Suwanee, Simpson, New Orleans 15 days, with molasses to B H Howell, Son & Co—vessel to E T Smith & Co. Had fine weather.

Schr Milton (Br), Horman, Rio Janeiro 43 days via Delaware Breakwater March 1, with coffee to Wright, Brown & Co—vessel to order. Crossed the Equator Jan 24 in lon 35 45; had strong NE winds and squally weather up to lon 60; since variable weather.

Schr Angie Amsbury, Jones, Cardenas 9 days, with sugar, to master. Had fine weather; 3 days north of Hatteras.

Schr E K Oakes (Br), D'Arcy, Cardenas 11 days, with molasses and asphaltum to Moses Taylor & Co—vessel to P J Nevins & Son. Had fine weather; was 4 days north of Hatteras.

Schr S B Wheeler, Lloyd, Wilmington, NC, 5 days, with cotton and naval stores, to E S Powell. Had heavy weather; 4 days north of Hatteras.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

ROUND SOUTH.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston for New York, with mdse, to H F Dimock.
Schr George Temple, Brockwith, Georges Banks for New York, with fish to master.
Schr Venilia, Eaton, Belfast for New York.
Schr Plymouth Rock, Cates, Boston for New York, with mdse, to S W Lewis & Co.
Schr Geo F Brown, Gedney, New Haven for New York.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, New Haven for New York.
Schr Caroline Keenzie, Adams, Providence for New York.
Schr Cinda, Godfrey, Providence for New York.
Schr A D Huddell, Long, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr E G Irwin, Johnson, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr J W Hine, Lane, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr James Jones, Jones, Bridgeport for Baltimore.
Schr S F Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford for New York.
Schr O C Acken, Mead, Stamford for New York.
Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford for New York.
Schr Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester for New York.
Schr Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Cold Spring for New York.
Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

ROUND EAST.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York for Portland.
Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.
Brig Aylesford (Br), Kirkpatrick, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Fred Tyler, Terrill, Jersey City for Providence.
Schr Bloomer (Br), Geering, New York for Grand Menan, NB.
Schr Ella, Saunals, New York for Northport.
Schr Warren Gates, Smith, New York for New Haven.
Schr Margaret Mabee, Brockway, New York for New Haven.
Schr Gold Hunter (Br), New York for St John, NB.
Schr Annie Martha (Br), McLaughlin, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Ned Sumner, Shaw, New York for New Bedford.
Schr Robert J Mercer, Dibble, New York for Providence.
Schr Ida L Bearee, New York for Boston.
Schr Lizzie Simmons, McKay, New York for Boston.
Steamer Gaiacia, Nye, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Schr E H Oakes, Darcy, from Cardenas Feb 18 (by pilot boat J F Bennett, No 8).

SAILED.

Steamships Siberia, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, Havana; San Francisco, Bermuda; R Livingston, Savannah; Georgia, Charleston; Albemarle, Richmond, &c.

Wind at sunset SE.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG FAUSH-A-BALLAGH, of Halifax, NS, arrived at Kingston, Ja, 2d inst, with mast sprung, loss of bowsprit, cargo damaged, and master narrowly escaped drowning, having experienced a heavy gale, which was prevailing outside.

CUXHAVEN, Feb 16, AM—The Am bark E B Burlington, which arrived here yesterday, has been cut into by drifting ice while lying at anchor, is very leaky, and being full of water, had to be towed ashore at Brasbrand, without was towed off early this morning by the Bremen steamer, and placed aground below the harbor.

FALMOUTH, Feb 16—The Swedish brig Augusta, Nordgren, from New York for Hamburg, has put in with loss of mainmast.

LONDON, March 2—Bark Georges (Br), Malzard, from San Francisco for Newport, has gone ashore at Whitehaven. The vessel will be a total loss, but some of her cargo may be saved.

NEWPORT, Feb 17—The crew of the Brenda, hence for New Orleans (railway iron), stranded at Lendav Island Feb 14, have been landed here.

WICKLOW, Feb 16—The ship Nereus, from San Francisco for Dublin (wheat), is ashore three miles north of Wicklow. Feb 17—The Nereus got off last night, took 7 hands and proceeded.

WATERFORD, Feb. 16—Among the marks on some casks of petroleum picked up on the 23d, 25th, 30th, 31st January and 1st February, and landed here, are the following, viz.:—"White deodorized explosive carbon oil, Brilliant Oil Works, Lockhard K. K. Z 35 P. B. and three chback stars, Lyons & Co. Phillie and J. A.;" "P. A.;" "H;" "A. O. C. C. O. Brooks;" "Brooks & Co.;" "Brooks Ballentine;" "Logan Brothers, Commercial Oil Works, Philadelphia."

Miscellaneous.

There arrived at this port from foreign ports during the month of February, 414 vessels, of which 59 were steamships, 38 ships, 91 barks, 117 brigs and 119 schooners.

SOUTH AMELIA F COBB, of Provincetown, 86 tons register, built at Essex, Mass., in 1867, now at this port, has been purchased by Capt Nehemiah M Baker and others of Wellfleet, and parties in Providence, on private terms. She will hereafter hail from Wellfleet, under command of Capt Baker, late of schr Maria Theresa.

FAST SAILING.—Schr Frank Howard, Capt Dermott, which arrived at New York February 23 from Para, made the passage in 17 days; the round voyage occupying but 48 days, claimed to be the shortest on record.

NORWICH, Feb 28—The steamers of the Norwich line came up the river to their wharf this morning, for the first time since the closing of navigation.

Notice to Mariners.

BRISTOL CHANNEL—WRECK IN PENARTH ROADS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about 20 fathoms SW of the schr Common Castle, sunk in Penarth Roads.

The buoy lies in 3 fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, viz:—

The peak of Sully Island, on with Lavernock Point W by S.

East end of Steepholm, on with west end of Flatholm, South.

Penarth Church, N ¾ W.

By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.

TRINITY HOUSE, LONDON, Feb 15, 1871.

SPAIN—NORTH COAST—SAN VINCENTE DE LA BARQUERA—FIXED RED LIGHT ON POINT DE LA SILLA.

The Spanish government has given notice that on Feb 1, 1871, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse rec

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

8 (OLD NO.) PEARL ST., BROOKLYN.—AS COOK, washer and ironer in a small family; good references.

8 WEST 15TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply to Mrs. HARRY SMITH.

10 BOND STREET.—SITUATIONS; ONE AS COOK, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best references. Call for two days.

49 EAST 9TH ST.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; one that understands her business and can come well recommended. Call from 10 to 2 o'clock.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear, second floor.—As cook in a private family; is a first class baker; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best city reference. Call for two days.

58½ WEST 10TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., rear.—As first class French cook in a private family.

65 WEST 15TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; is a good baker, &c.; no objection to the country; city reference.

102 WEST 31ST ST., HER LAST PLACE.—A YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good city reference.

110 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS first class cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would like to live together; best city reference.

116 EAST 11TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH AVS.—As first class French cook in a hotel or restaurant; best references.

118 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook, with her daughter; would have no objection to do the housework of a small family; best city reference.

124 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook in a private family; no washing; good recommendations. Call for two days.

132 WEST 15TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED SCOTCH woman as cook; understands French and English cooking; good bread and biscuit baker; good city reference.

134 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5D AND 4TH AVS.—Two sisters wish to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do upstairs work; will go in the country; good reference.

137 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE BASEMENT.—A COMPEtent woman as first rate cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; would assist in the washing; good city reference given.

144 WEST 19TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN THE REAR.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Best city references from her last place.

156 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook; is first rate washer and ironer; is a small private family; understands her business generally; best city reference from her last place.

159 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A competent young woman as first rate cook and baker of all kinds in a private family or private boarding house; best city reference. Can be seen for two days.

205 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent woman as first class cook; is a good order cook; will go to a hotel, club house or boarding house; city reference.

210 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—An experienced woman as cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats and pastry, and is an excellent baker; willing and obliging; best city reference.

212 WEST 53D ST., BETWEEN 8TH AV. AND Broadway.—As good cook; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

216 WEST 41ST ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—As cook; understands her business in all its branches; good city reference.

220 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small family; no objection to the country; good city reference.

239 WEST 17TH ST.—A COOK, WHO THOROUGHLY understands good cooking and baking; would have no objection to go in the country. Good city reference.

241 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is willing and obliging. Good city reference.

245 EAST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Two respectable girls; one as cook and the other as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call for two days.

250 MULBERRY ST., NEAR PRINCE.—A STEADY, respectable woman as first class cook in a hotel, restaurant or club house; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference. Can be seen till suited.

302 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as excellent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference.

306 EAST 27TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer; willing to go a short distance in the country.

323 EAST 39TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family, where an experienced French and American cook is required; best city reference.

348 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A woman as first class professed cook; understands the French and all the more style of cooking; is an experienced housekeeper. Such as want a capable woman to take the entire charge will find one to suit; any of the first families by calling at the above address. Wages not so much an object as a good home. Best city reference.

367 9TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS first class cook, washer and ironer in a private family, city or country; reference from last place. Call for two days.

442 EAST 67TH ST., SECOND BELL.—TWO RESpectable young girls; one to cook, wash and iron, and the other for upstairs and sewing. City reference.

443 WEST 35TH ST.—AS COOK, AND HAS NO OBjection to assist with the washing and ironing; best city reference given.

443 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—AS cook or to do general housework in a small family; excellent washer and ironer.

462 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 10TH AV., SECOND floor.—A Scotch girl as excellent cook; will assist with the washing for a small private family.

530 2D AV., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—AS GOOD cook in a private family; can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days.

886 2D AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer or would do upstairs work in a small private family; best reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

1 GANSEVOORT ST., OVER THE BAKERY, TOP floor, front room.—A respectable young girl to do upstairs work or housework in a small private family. Call for two days. References.

12 EAST 45TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress. Inquire at her former place for two days.

27TH AND 29TH STS., 286 10TH AV., TOP FLOOR.—An English Protestant as chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

29 WEST 9TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or to take care of an invalid lady; best city references.

102 WEST 3D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and to do chamberwork; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference. Call for two days.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

130 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Competent, respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; excellent city references.

137 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

137 EAST 45TH ST.—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS; no objection to the care of a growing child; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine. Can be seen at her last employer's.

149 WEST 37TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A neat young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or waiting and chamberwork; city reference.

159 WEST 3RD ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork, or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family.

161 WEST 45TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress; good city reference. Call for two days.

173 EAST 41TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A GERMAN GIRL as chambermaid.

202 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—AS DRESSmaker in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses.

205 WEST 37TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A COMPEtent young woman as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and washing; city reference. Can be seen for two days.

206 EAST 3RD ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting. The best reference given.

219 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMmaid or to assist with washing.

210 GRAHAM AV., BROOKLYN, E. D.—A GERMAN girl, 17 years of age, as chambermaid in a small family; is a good plain sewer. Call on or address Miss ZIEGLER.

220 WEST 37TH ST., ROOM NO. 7.—A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; two years' reference from last place.

220 WEST 37TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and take care of children or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call for two days.

220 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is a quick hand at mending; no objection to assist in washing; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

227 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, ROOM NO. 1, UP stairs.—A married lady as chambermaid in a hotel; will work for board and room. Address or call.

229 EAST 45TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference if required.

238 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing if required; no objection to the country; good reference.

248 WEST 30TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable girl as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding house; the best city reference from her last place.

251 WEST 47TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Call for two days at T. QUINN'S.

308 WEST 41ST ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from last place.

327 EAST 44TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress in a private family or boarding house; best reference from last place.

330 WEST 55TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH AVS.—Two sisters to do up stairs work; willing and obliging. Can be seen for one week.

336 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—Two respectable girls in a private family; one as laundress and chambermaid; the other as first class waitress; no objection to the country; unexceptionable reference.

338 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

408 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS FRENCH DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers by the day; excellent references.

416 WEST 23D ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; 10 years' city reference from last place.

427 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and plain sewer, or would take charge of a child; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; good city reference; can be seen till engaged.

457 WEST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days.

462 WEST 42D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH AVS.—A Scotch girl as chambermaid and waitress; is competent to do her work; no objection to a short distance in the country.

577 3D AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse or to do chamberwork; can take care of a baby from infancy; good city reference.

585 3D AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., first floor, front room.—A first class dressmaker to go out by the day in private families; best references.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—A DRESSMAKER wants a permanent situation; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine, also Wilcox & Gibbs. Can be seen with her present employer.

30 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—A FIRST CLASS dress and cloak maker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can sew on all kinds of machines. Call or address. Ring third bell.

35 WEST 44TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK.—A young girl as dressmaker, by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and childrens' dresses, and all kinds of family sewing by hand or machine. Call for two days.

103 WEST 44TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as seamstress to go out by the day or week; a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

214 CANAL ST., BETWEEN BAXTER AND MULberry.—A German young lady as seamstress and dressmaker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses.

220 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY, UNDERstanding all kinds of family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, would like a few more engagements in he house. Can be seen at her residence.

282 6TH AV., THIRD DOOR FROM 18TH ST., IN the store.—As dressmaker, by the day or week; operates on machine; $1 50 per day.

329 EAST 23D ST.—FASHIONABLE FRENCH dressmaker, by the day.

337 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $5 a $5 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

343 EAST 33D ST.—A DRESSMAKER, COMPETENT and experienced, who has a machine, wishes to engage by the day or month. Can be seen until Monday.

494 HUDSON ST.—A FEW MORE CUSTOMERS wanted for plain dressmaking, boys' clothes or family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call, or a note will meet with prompt attention.

567 3D AV.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO work by the day; trims waiting and evening dresses in latest styles. Call or address.

626 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO GO out by the day or week; is a good dressmaker and trimmer; works on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

749 3D AV., BETWEEN 46TH AND 47TH STS.—TO go out by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and hem in the latest style; has her own machine. Ring third bell.

A GOOD DRESSMAKER WANTS A FEW FIRST class customers by the day; does the finest kind of work. Address DRESSMAKER, box 127 station E.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address for one week C. W., Elizabeth Post office, N. J.

General Housework, &c.

124 8TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, aged 17, to assist in housework or nursery; willing and well recommended. Address H. R.

137 WEST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO general housework; is willing and obliging; good reference.

148 FORSYTH ST., ROOM NO. 5.—A RESPECTABLE woman to do housework in a small private family. Good city reference.

150 WEST 23TH ST., REAR.—A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a small private family; over two years city reference from last place. Call for two days.

205 WEST 41ST ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Address.

210 WEST 26TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN TO do general housework; more desirous of a good home than high wages; city or country; best reference.

212 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM NO. 4.—A YOUNG GIRL to do the housework of a small private family, or chamberwork and washing or assist with the washing and ironing; good reference.

223 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable young girl, in a private family, to do general housework or assist in washing and ironing or chamberwork.

323 37TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in an American family.

232 EAST 50TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family.

237 OR 137 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A young woman to do housework or cooking and assist in the washing.

250 WEST 39TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—To do general housework in a private family; good reference given.

326 EAST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO assist in housework in a small plain family; is willing and obliging.

379 1ST AV., BETWEEN 22D AND 23D STS.—A respectable young woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

460 6TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., IN CIGAR STORE.—A German girl to do housework in a respectable American family.

640 GREENWICH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG GIRL TO do light housework, or take care of children; is willing to make herself generally useful; best reference from last employer.

Housekeepers, &c.

63 CLINTON PLACE.—A LADY AS FIRST CLASS housekeeper in a hotel; best reference. Can be seen for one week.

73 PERRY ST.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 39 years, refined and agreeable, having met with reverses and a stranger in the city, as housekeeper in a widower's family. Address Mrs. J. B.

75 WASHINGTON SQUARE.—AN ENGLISH LADY desires a position as housekeeper; is thoroughly experienced in every branch; would not object to take charge of a home deprived of maternal care, or to assist a lady; is well educated, particularly fond of and an excellent manager of children; no objection to leaving the city. Address Mrs. S. E. S.

89 STATE ST., BROOKLYN.—THE WIDOW OF A lawyer as housekeeper in the city or country; is highly respectable connected and has first class references. Address Mrs. BACON.

122 EAST 29TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED GERMAN lady as housekeeper or companion to a delicate lady in a private family; best references.

265 WEST 38TH ST.—A WIDOW LADY, IN EVERY way competent to take full charge of a house, as housekeeper; references given.

348 5TH AV., NEAR 31ST ST.—AN ACTIVE, EXPErienced Scotch lady as housekeeper, to take charge of a gentleman's house in town or country; has a good knowledge of cookery and is otherwise highly qualified.

455 WEST 31ST ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERIcan lady as housekeeper or sick nurse; good reference.

490 5TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A NAtive of Canada as housekeeper, would travel or settle in the country.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EDUCATION DEsires a position as housekeeper or companion; is willing to take charge of and teach two or three children under 12 years of age; references unexceptionable. Address EARNEST, Herald Branch office, Broadway and 31st st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY WOULD engage as housekeeper in a first class hotel; qualifications and references first class. Address for one week Mrs. H. J. T., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES THE POSITION OF HOUSEkeeper; can teach music, German and other branches; would prefer to find a party to board with her so that she would not need to break up housekeeping; the best of references required and given. Address L. L., Brooklyn Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A SITUAtion as housekeeper; for a widower preferred. Address for two days H. B. J., station E, New York city.

WANTED—A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young widow lady. Address A. J., Uptown Herald Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, A SITUAtion as housekeeper for a bachelor or in a widower's family; has no encumbrance; none but wealthy gentlemen need apply; best city reference given and required; trifflers need not take notice. Address Mrs. J. MURRAY, 237 West 16th st.

Laundresses, &c.

1 WEST 45TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of getting families washing; is willing to go out by the day or take it to her residence. Call for two days.

33 BOWERY, BETWEEN 2D AND 3D STS.—A WOman, who is a good washer and ironer; is a good plain cook; kind to children; city or country; does not care how far if a nice place; good reference. Call for two days.

40 EAST 23D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS some family or gentlemen's washing at her own residence, or would go out by the day; would do housecleaning; good reference.

97 WOOSTER ST., NEAR SPRING, FRONT HOUSE.—A respectable colored woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing, by the dozen or month; thoroughly understands her business.

126 EAST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 3D AND 4TH avs., Harlem.—A competent laundress to take in washing and ironing at her own home, or work out by the day; good reference.

132 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR house.—A respectable Protestant woman as laundress; understands her business thoroughly; good city references.

143 3D AV., NEAR 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few engagements to go out by the day; is a good laundress; best city reference.

169 WEST 24TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., TOP floor.—A respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing, ironing and housecleaning.

184 LUDLOW ST., IN THE REAR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress wishes the washing and ironing of gentlemen and families to do in the house; best city reference.

200 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman to do washing for ladies or families; can do fluting by hand or with machine in the neatest manner; best city reference. Call or address

216 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble woman wishes washing to do at her own house, or to go out to day's work; fluting done; best reference. Inquire for Mrs. DOWD.

217 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.—A RESPECTable married woman wishes some washing and ironing at her own residence or would go out by the day.

319 EAST 26TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, IN REAR.—A respectable woman to do a small family's or gentlemen's washing, where there is no other washing done; clothes sent home on Thursday; terms moderate; reference.

228 WEST 18TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A SUPERIOR laundress to do washing at her house; unexceptionable reference.

249 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM, FIRST FLOOR.—A respectable widow woman to work by the day; is a good washer and ironer; or would do any other work in a gentleman's family; good reference.

270 6TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A COMpetent woman wishes ladies' and gentlemen's or family washing; moderate terms; good reference. Call or address.

312 EAST 33D ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Wanted, by a first class laundress, a few gentlemen's washing at her own house. Has the best city reference. No objection to families' washing.

332 1ST AV., BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS., SECOND floor, back.—A young woman to take in washing or to go by the day or to do housecleaning.

407 WEST 28TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT.—A GERman woman to go out washing and house cleaning at $1 a day; city references.

966 6TH AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., SECOND floor, back room.—A respectable woman to take in washing; is a first class laundress; good city reference.

1,201 BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH ST., IN BAKERY.—A first class laundress; can do fluting; best city reference. Call or address.

Nurses, &c.

6 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children and do light housework. Call for two days.

30 WEST 50TH ST.—A GIRL LATELY LANDED TO take care of children or to do light housework.

47 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; is capable of taking entire charge of a baby from its birth; of would go as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at her late employer's.

62 HORATIO ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS monthly nurse. Call for four days.

116 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.—A respectable woman as nurse or to do chamberwork and washing; understands sewing by machine; no objections to the country; good city reference.

117 WEST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as nurse or to do chamberwork and sewing; best city reference; city or country.

119 EAST 28TH ST., REAR LEXINGTON AV.—A REspectable person as nurse to an invalid; is willing and obliging and a very neat sewer; no objection to the country or to travel. Call after 10 A. M. at basement door.

136 WEST 38TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children.

144 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children and assist with chamberwork.

145 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country.

146 EAST 39TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—As nurse for children or would take charge of an invalid lady; experienced in travelling; city reference.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—AN EXPERIenced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travelling; good city reference.

153 1ST AV.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS or nurse and chambermaid.

202 WEST 21ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A young Protestant American girl, aged 13, as nurse, to mind a child and do plain sewing.

203 WEST 27TH ST., BACK ROOM.—AS INFANTS nurse or care for grown children and do plain sewing; will assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; city reference.

215 EAST 25TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse can be engaged; first class references. Address, care of Mrs. Finn.

228 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse; understands plain sewing and the care of children. Call or address for two days.

238 WEST 38TH ST.—AS EXPERIENCED NURSE; understands the care of children from their birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to travel; good references.

245 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

251 WEST 17TH ST., CORNER 8TH AV.—A YOUNG girl, in a first class family, either to take charge of children or to do chamberwork; city reference.

330 EAST 34TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble young girl, 16 years of age, to do plain sewing and take care of children.

223 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young Protestant girl, 19 years old, as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of needlework and braiding; would prefer to live with a lady who boards in the city.

347 EAST 30TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR, BACK room.—A respectable married woman wishes to go out as wet nurse; has lost her baby; has a fresh breast of milk. Inquire for two days.

351 EAST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as nurse; is a good plain sewer; good city reference. Call for two days.

391 8TH AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; city references.

475 5TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby, or would do chamberwork and sewing; good city reference.

490 5TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 8.—A NAtive of Canada as child's nurse; no objection to the country; good reference.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS nurse; lately from England; good references. Address E. N., at Mrs. Entwistle's, 56 Nassau st., corner of Pearl, Brooklyn.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS WET nurse; healthy; plenty of milk. Address or call on, until engaged, Mrs. PALY, corner Pearsall and Dean sts., Brooklyn.

Waitresses, &c.

241 WEST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first class waitress or as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; best city references.

246 3D AV., BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.—A first class waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; can make good salads and take care of silver; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

Miscellaneous.

12 CONGRESS ST., BROOKLYN.—A SITUATION IN a small family, or second work in sewing; good reference can be given.

101 EAST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AV. AND AV. A.—A young well educated lady, as governess to children from 6 to 12 years of age, or as companion to a lady; no objection to travel. Address Rev. Engineer, as above.

119 EAST 27TH ST., NEAR LEXINGTON AV.—A RELiable American person in a hotel dining room or short room; excellent references. Call after 10 A. M. at basement door.

134 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires to work by the day; wages moderate; thoroughly understands her business. Call on or address N. N.

233 EAST 118TH ST., HARLEM.—A LADY WISHES a position as good reader or to assist at editorial work; is well versed in pronunciation; references and specimens of writing. Address ATTORNEY.

503 5TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY (AMERICAN), WITH unexceptionable references and some experience, wishes a situation as a fancy goods store or bakery. Address or address G. J. M., at Mrs. Redlich's.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS, ENGLISH BRANCHES.—Terms moderate. Address L. G., Uptown Branch Herald office.

A LADY OF 15 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DRESS AND cloak making in all their branches wishes to engage with some first class house either as forewoman or saleslady; has no objection to going South or West; San Francisco preferred; best references given. Address for one week, L. A. MAY, Post office, Boston, Mass.

AN ENGLISH MIDDLE AGED PERSON, EXPErienced; has had entire care of a young family, who will testify to her ability, would be glad to meet with a family requiring her services; is a good housekeeper or nurse. Apply at 1,237 Broadway, private entrance.

A LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH ENGLISH, FRENCH and music desires a position as visiting or resident governess; if the latter, salary not required; satisfactory reference. Address V. W., Brooklyn Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, WISHING TO TRAVEL, DESIRES a position as companion to a lady going to Europe in April or May; no remuneration, except expenses paid; highest references given and required. Address for one week C. A. R., companion, Post office, Williamsburg.

A YOUNG LADY, CULTIVATED AND A GOOD READer, wishes a position as companion to a lady; would travel; the only object a pleasant home; references exchanged. Address M. C., Williamsburg Post office.

A YOUNG LADY, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO instruct in French (having been abroad two years, just returned) wishes a position as governess for children, in English and French, or would take position as companion for young ladies; references unexceptionable. Address B. E. O., box 4,419 Post office, for one week.

A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S MAID; DRESSES HAIR; understands dressmaking in all its branches; operates on different machines. Address M. C. DOLAN, room 91 Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PARISIAN LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, would accept Board in this city, in a respectable family as equivalent for instruction; best city reference given. Address R. G. A., Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE PUPILS to whom she will teach French or Spanish conversationally at $4 per month. Address FRANC, Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGH PIANO TEACHER, wishes to give lessons in exchange for board. Address A. CH., 149 East 49th st.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A GOOD BUSINESS HAND and rapidly, desires copying or any genteel employment; as companion or housekeeper, would be very efficient. Address Miss RAYMOND, box 130 Herald Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESLADY, BY A young lady who speaks French, German and English; understands fancy business. Address Mrs. KOLZBORN, 513 6th av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WHO WRITES A PLAIN, bold hand, copying or envelopes to address, at moderate compensation. Address M. A. B., care of Mrs. Kelly, No. 5 New Canal st.

Intelligence Offices.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 305 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,246 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A FIRST CLASS dressmaker; one having city reference preferred. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—TO ATTEND IN A HAIR and fancy goods store; must be acquainted with the business. 327 Canal street.

A COMPETENT HAND AND FINISHER ON VESTS; Singer's machine; also a girl who understands the work. Apply, immediately, to Mrs. OSBORN, 60 Amity st.

A COMPETENT NURSE WANTED—TO TAKE FULL charge of a child eight months old. Address E. B., station G.

A FEW LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS WANTED.—Business lucrative, light and respectable; $5 daily easily made. S. H. SMITH, 51 Cortlandt st., corner Greenwich, room No. 5.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIRST CLASS OPErators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, who will be paid by the piece, at prices which will enable industrious experts to earn $10 and upwards per week. Apply, with references, 9th st. entrance, Broadway and 10th st.

A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS wanted—One who can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine preferred; must have city references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 102 West 45d st.

BOW AND SCARF MAKERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS hands to work in store only. Apply at 818 Broadway, up stairs. G. H. WITTHAUS & CO.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED, A PERSON OF SUPErior capacity to cut and take charge of the workroom of a first class French establishment, having occupied similar position; also first class trimmer. Call at 23 East 9th st.

GERMAN GIRL WANTED—IN A PRIVATE AMERican family, to cook and wash. Apply, with reference, at 421 West 25th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

MILLINERS WANTED—FIRST CLASS MILLINERS wanted, and none but those need apply to Mrs. L. STEFUANI, 329 3d av., between 30th and 31st sts.

OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACturing—Young ladies who thoroughly understand box and serrit making wanted, at UNION ADAMS & CO.'S, 637 Broadway.

TWO EFFICIENT LADY CANVASSERS; PERMANENT employment; best pay and weekly advances. Apply at 62 William st., room 15.

WANTED—TRIMMERS FOR LACE CAPS; STEADY work the whole year. 831 Canal st., first floor.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO CHAMBERWORK, AT 257 West 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron. Apply at 318 West 18th st.

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer and ironer at 255 West 25th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid; city reference required. Apply at 234 5th av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. APPLY AT 41 West 31st st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GIRL, TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 108 Clinton place, after 9 A. M.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS; ALSO AN APprentice. LYONS, 112 West 30th st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK AND A GOOD waitress. Apply, between 10 and 12, at 225 West 23d st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. 831 Canal st.

WANTED—A COOK, WILLING TO ASSIST IN THE washing. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M., at 17 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small family; Catholic preferred; reference required. No 317 East 23d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK for a small private family; must be a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and must come well recommended. 508 7th av., second door above 41st st.

WANTED—AN OPERATOR ON WHEELER & WILson's sewing machine; must be thoroughly experienced. Only such need apply at 29 East 10th st.

WANTED—A GIRL AS WAITRESS AND ASSIST with the fine washing. Call to-day, from 2 till 5, at 77 West 424 st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN COOK; ONE who has lived in a Jewish family preferred. Apply at 10 East 26th st.

WANTED—A WAITRESS, TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing. Call between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 5 West 74th st.

WANTED—A MILLINER; NONE BUT THOSE ACCUstomed to first class work need apply to Mrs. HAWLEY, 254 (new No.) Clinton st., Brooklyn, between the hours of 8 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 9 P. M.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A PLAIN AND clean girl to do housework. Apply immediately at 120 Fort Greene place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AT 21 PARK PLACE, BROOKLYN, A GIRL to do general housework; must be a good washer, ironer and cook.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS OPPER COOK, THAT thoroughly understands her business and can bring with her references for honesty and sobriety. Such may apply, from 8 to 1 P. M., at GOULD'S restaurant, 25 Nassau street.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands her business, to go to Orange, N. J. Call at 145 5th av., this morning from 9 to 11.

WANTED—A MATRON FOR A BENEVOLENT INSTItution of the Episcopal Church; none other but a communicant, will be considered and thoroughly qualified in every respect, need apply; salary reasonable. Apply in person on Friday, between the hours of 10 and 2, to MR. H. LUDLOW, 102 Broadway, second floor, or by letter after that date.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant; one competent to act as lady's maid prefered; very

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

A.—FOR SALE, THE MOST PERFECT HOUSE ON Murray Hill, first class brown stone front, four stories, basement and sub-cellar; high stoop, built solid; handsomely finished in rosewood on principal story; the whole house is finished in hard wood throughout; location the most desirable, central and elegant in the city of New York.

Northeast corner of Thirty-ninth street and Park avenue. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 61. Also two inside Houses on the avenue for sale, 85 and 87.

Also two Houses on Thirty-ninth street, near Park avenue, for sale; two Little gems; Nos. 101 and 103. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

A DESIRABLE BUSINESS CORNER FOR SALE.—Northeast corner of Rivington and Clinton streets, 50 feet on Rivington and 89 on Clinton street. Present rents received between $5,500 and $6,000. Will be sold reasonably, as the present owner is in ill health and cannot attend to it. Inquire on the premises or JOHN CAMPBELL.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, ALL MODERN IMprovements, to be sold at a sacrifice; 7 rooms; full lot; 110th street near Second avenue. Call at once.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS ON ALL THE avenues in Harlem; also on the streets. Call and examine.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A HANDSOME HOUSE IN HARLEM, SECOND avenue, near 125th street, in perfect order, for sale; good unimproved lots will be taken in part payment.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine street.

A GEM OF A HOUSE, FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR Third avenue; restricted neighborhood; price $13,500, cheap. PINCKNEY BROS., 150 East Thirtieth street.

AN EXTRA SIZE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House for sale, north side of Twenty-second street, near Fifth avenue.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE FOR SALE—On Twenty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue; in elegant order; $22,500.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A PARK AVENUE FULL SIZED MODERN FOUR story high stoop brown stone Dwelling for sale—Freecoed; butler's pantry; gas stoves, &c. Furniture if desired.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON., 11 Pine street.

A FIFTH AVENUE, S BSTANTIALLY BUILT, NEW four story, full sized Dwelling and extensions, 23x65 feet, lot 100; also Building Lots on Fifth avenue, south of Central Park and adjacent streets.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY CONVENIENT THREE STORY BRICK House; all improvements; good neighborhood; Seventy-eighth street, near Third avenue; must be sold; only $8,200; only $2,000 cash.
GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, 153 Nassau street.

CHEAP LOTS ON SIXTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR THE proposed east side boulevard, $2,500 each.
YACHE & BROWN, 823 Third avenue.

DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND, 50 FEET 8 INCHES by 100, southwest corner of First avenue and 115th street; wide street; no rock; sewer in; will be sold cheap if applied for soon to owner, in store 165 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO WELL BUILT HOUSES, SEVENTIninth street, near Madison avenue, and Lexington avenue, near Forty-second street depot; also fine Central Park Lots, a bargain and easy terms. HUBERT & PIRSSON, Architects, 83 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, NO. 30 MULberry street, 25x100, price $11,500; 110 Mulberry street, 25x100, price $12,500. Both of these lots are near Canal street. Apply to A. & G. BRANDON, No. 4 Tryon row, City Hall square.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH immediate possession, the four story French roof brown stone House and Lot 419 Lexington avenue, in good order and handsomely furnished; terms to suit. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—$16,000—BROWN STONE FRONT HOUSE 258 East Forty-fifth street, 55 feet from Third avenue; house 22x45, lot 100 ft. 5 in. All modern improvements. Inquire on the premises or of JOHN J. COGER, 220 Water st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT, 3X100, NO. 74 FORsyth street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, three splendid first class four story brown stone front Houses. Apply at corner house to G. J. HAMILTON.

FOR SALE—EAST SIXTY-FIRST STREET—SPLENDID four story brown stone Houses, at a great bargain for cash; not far from Central Park.
WALDRON & ZITTEL, 1,016 Third avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements and nine lots, grapery, fruits, &c., in Harlem. Inquire of owner, 151 East Seventy-ninth street.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AVENUE, FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone House, 25.6 feet front, desirably located; price $23,000. Also four story House at $20,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, 167 East Seventy-eighth street, near Lexington avenue; has all improvements. Apply to H. W. SHAW, No. 1 East Fourth street, corner Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE in Eastman place, near Forty-ninth street, with all the modern improvements, heater, gas, chandelier, &c., on easy terms; also in West Forty-fourth street, near Ninth avenue, a full size lot, with a two story brick Dwelling in front and a neat Cottage in rear, used as a French dyeing establishment; a good investment; also a neat Cottage House with full size lot and all modern improvements; reasonable. Apply to M. DOUGHTY, 75 Nassau street.

HARLEM—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE FRONT House, furnished, for sale cheap. Inquire at 230 East 124th street, on the premises.

LOT NORTH WEST CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND 109th street, near Central Park and proposed Industrial Exhibition. Price $4,000 only. Terms easy.
T. J. DUNLIN, 554 Third avenue.

PARK AVENUE RESIDENCE FOR SALE (CONVEnient to "Grand Union Depot"—Situated between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, in the centre of finished block; light and ventilation perfect; house first class, brown stone front, built solid; handsomely finished in hard wood throughout, in perfect order; location the most desirable, central and elegant on New York Island. Terms to suit the times. Principals only need apply to OWNER, No. 121 East Thirty-eighth street.

PARK AVENUE.—FOR SALE, ON THE WEST SIDE of Park (Fourth) avenue, near Thirty-seventh street, a very superior and attractive four story stone House, with dining room and butler's pantry on first floor. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine street.

TWO BROWN STONE HOUSES, EAST OF THIRD AVEnue, $12,000; one do., $13,000; one west, $16,500; one Lexington avenue, $21,000.
S. H. HOWELL, 903 Third avenue.

130TH STREET.—LOTS BETWEEN 5D AND 4TH avenues; 124th street and 5th avenue, southeast corner; 5th street and 2d avenue, northeast corner, and adjoining Lots, for sale by GEO. W. HOJER, 393 3d avenue.

$3,000 CASH.—A NEW FIRST CLASS HIGH stoop Philadelphia brick front, with brown stone ornaments; all modern improvements; $3,500 can remain on mortgage. No. 155 East 115th street, north side, between Third and Fourth avenues. Call from 10 to 4 o'clock.

$3,500 CASH ONLY—THE THREE STORY HIGH stoop marble front House 658 Second avenue; 10 rooms, all improvements, perfect order; price $9,000.
R. C. RICHARDS, 905 Broadway.

$9,000.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY HIGH STOOP marble front House, 662 Second avenue; in perfect order; all improvements; size 12.6x50.9; $3,500 cash. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 905 Broadway.

$10,000 YEARLY INCOME RENT.—FOUR FIVE story model Tenements, beautifully located, up town, at a low figure, to close an estate; very little cash required. KIMBALL, 591 East Fifty-seventh street.

$15,500 AND ONLY $2,500 CASH—FOR A THREE story high stoop brown stone House on a 100 foot street; marble hall, wagon stairs, chandeliers and furnace. KIMBALL, 254 East Fifty-seventh street.

$15,000.—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP DORchester stone House, on Sixty-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues; house new and possession at once.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,234 Broadway.

$19,000.—GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERed.—A beautiful Lexington avenue 30 foot House; painted, frescoed; larger lot; fine location; sale will be closed at once; large number to let.
LIONEL PROFELICH, 820 Third avenue.

$35,000.—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue; house new and possession at once.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,234 Broadway.

$40,000.—A VERY HANDSOME HOUSE ON Madison avenue, near Forty-second street, for sale, suitable for a physician.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

West Side.

FOR 2 STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE AND Lot, West Forty-fourth street, lot 20x100 feet; house has all the conveniences and is in good order; price only $14,000; also a three story brick, West Forty-third street, lot 18x100.9; price $13,000; also a number of first class Houses.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

A.—EIGHT FULL LOTS, NORTH SIDE 123D STREET, near 7th avenue; covered and graded; no rock; price low; $2,750 each; easy terms.
W. MEIER, No. 2 Warren street, room No. 7.

A VERY DESIRABLE SIXTH AVENUE CORNER ON a wide street, for sale at a bargain; best location on the avenue.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK DWELLING, No. 22 West Twenty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue, lot 18x100; $7,500.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A TWO STORY AND ATTIC GOTHIC COTTAGE, WITH every modern convenience, and had an acre in garden, on Bergen street, near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, to let; rent $300.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FORTIeth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; College neighborhood; size 21.6x75; price $25,000.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE AND LOT on West Fifty-ninth street; 17.6x50; $13,000.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House and Lot, No. 29 West 34th street, of superior finish, 22x60x100; also one adjoining, for sale. Owner on premises.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

A.—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES, FORty-seventh street, two medium sized four story desirable dwellings, well furnished, one unfurnished; location unexceptionable; price reasonable; terms easy; possession.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE FOR SALE—IN A PLEASant neighborhood, at a low price; two blocks from the Grand Opera House, east of Eighth avenue; price $13,500; a three story high stoop, 21 feet wide, 55 feet deep, including extension to parlor floor; in most excellent order; bath, gas, range, hot and cold water, water closets, &c.; cost $20,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 257 West Twenty-third street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—TWO TWO STORY AND BASEMENT frame Houses, each 22x40; lots 25x100.11; 122d street, near Mount Morris Park; the two cheapest houses in Harlem; the two for $12,000, or one, $6,500; lots are worth $8,000.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

BLEECKER STREET.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE Property in Bleecker street through to Minetta lane, with front and rear buildings; well rented. A large portion may remain on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine street.

BARGAINS.—STORE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADway; also on Myrtle avenue and Grand street, Brooklyn; 36 Brooklyn Lots; 30 Jersey City Lots; Railway Houses, cheap. JAQUES, 203 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HOUSE IN FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, 20x50x100; Columbia College leasehold; price $20,000; $12,000 can remain. Apply to the owner, THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

FOR SALE—TWO BROWN STONE HOUSES, ON Forty-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; newly built and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 243 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND BASEMENT brick House 25 Charlton street; in fine order; independent walls; lot 25x100.
W. G. L. KING, 567 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, 21x55, lot 100, on Columbia College leased ground; Fifty first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply at 49 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NO. 48 WEST FIFTY-SECOND street, No. 656 Lexington avenue, No. 347 East Sixty-second street; five honest little Houses, seventy-eighth street and Madison avenue. Apply on premises to S. M. STYLES.

FOR SALE—(OWNER GOING TO EUROPE) MODERN three story high stoop brown stone House on West Forty-fifth street, $28,000, with chandelier, carpet and oilcloths; or would sell furnished. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, SPLENDID Residence, with every improvement, and 16 Lots of Ground; hothouse, stable, &c.; price low; easy terms.
DYE & CURTISS, 498 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A THREE STORY AND BASEment high stoop brown stone House; size 19x50x80; well built, in perfect order and all the form improvements. Apply to owner on premises No. 248 West Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FOUR STORY DOUBLE brick House, 46 by 60, built in the most substantial manner, with Baker & Smith's steam furnace. Apply at No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, PLEAsantly located, handsome four story modern high stoop brown stone House; price $25,000; well built. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues, 3 story brown stone, 22x50 and extension; frescoed and in order throughout; lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, containing 22 rooms; has all the conveniences and is in good order. Apply on the premises, 420 West Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY, SEVERAL desirable Pieces, including a Corner, on reasonable terms. DYE & CURTISS, 498 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the four story high stoop brown stone House No. 18 West Twenty-eighth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue; house 25x55 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout, containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam heating apparatus; lot 25x132. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine street, or JOSEPH P. BAKER (Arnold, Constable & Co.), No. 268 Canal street, New York.

HISPENARD STREET.—FOR SALE, PLOT OF Ground, 50x24 feet, with immediate possession; if improved at once the owner will leave 5 per cent on mortgage. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine street.

SMALL BIJOU RESIDENCE, NO. 81 WEST WASHINGton place, 1 story high stoop; all modern conveniences; rent only $67 50 per month; tenant must purchase Furniture; $1,000 required. No agents need apply. Can be seen from 12 to 5 P. M.

SIXTH AVENUE, NORTHEAST CORNER OF TWENTYfourth street.—For sale, four story brick Store and Dwelling; is an excellent location for any business; terms easy. Apply to WM. M. GILES, 159 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

THE TWO FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSES will be given away, you must not forget; they are on the west side, the best location up town; between $20,000 and $30,000. If not sold this week they will be rented.
M. S. FRIEND, 698 Seventh street.

6TH AVENUE PROPERTY, BETWEEN TWENTYseventh and Twenty-eighth streets, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

6TH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—TWO FIRST class Stores and Dwellings; a capital opportunity to purchase well located store property on the west side of Sixth avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. For particulars apply to the owner, 236 West Forty-second street.

29TH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—3 STORY BROWN stone Dwelling, 22x45 and extension; lot 100 feet; frescoed and well arranged.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

$20,000.—THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Forty-eighth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; house in good order and possession May 1, 1871.
A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,234 Broadway.

$45,000.—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON WEST Fifty-first street, with side windows, equal to a corner without exposure, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

Miscellaneous.

A NUMBER OF NEW SPLENDID BROWN STONE from $12,500 to $18,000; brick, from $7,000 to $12,000; frame, $5,000 to $10,000; if you wish to get bargains now is the time to purchase. I can show a list of over 100 Houses.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A GREAT VARIETY OF HOUSES AND LOTS FOR sale—On Thirty-third street, $12,000; on Thirty-seventh street, $9,500; on Thirty-first street, $13,500; on Thirty-ninth street, $11,000; do., $10,000, and others from $7,000 to $50,000; also at Yorkville and Harlem, from $1,500 to $12,000.
PETTEETCH & REMSEN, 464 Third avenue.

A.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE PLOTS, ONE OF NINE lots, with builders' loan, for brown stone houses; one of six lots for tenements. Call without delay.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A.—HOUSES ON THE PRINCIPAL AVENUES AND streets for sale; prices to suit all buyers.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

BARGAINS.—SEVEN BROWN STONE HOUSES IN Forty-sixth street, containing all modern improvements, in perfect order; three story, high stoop, basement and cellar, from $6,000 to $20,000.
FERGUSON & MANGAM, 29 Nassau st., room No. 6, and 94 av., corner 63d st.

CHAS. MAC BARS,
70 Cedar street, corner of Nassau,
The place for bargains.
Property at fair prices readily disposed of.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES E. BROOM, 10 WALL street, desirable brown stone and brick Residences on 8th, 18th, 2nd, 33d, 2d, 38th, 27th, 4th, Pearl and Gay streets and 2d avenue. Prices $6,500 to $50,000. Jersey Farms and Southern Plantations for sale or exchange.

HOUSES TO SELL, HOUSES TO TRADE AND HOUSES to rent.—Also Brooklyn, Staten Island, Westchester and Jersey Property for sale or trade.
B. H. HOWELL, 903 Third avenue.

PAGE & MCCAFFERTY,
Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street,
offer for sale, at a very low price, the following first class superbly finished Mansions, situated north of Thirty-seventh street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues:—
On 5th avenue, 8 Houses, full front.
On 5th avenue, 2 corner Houses, full front.
Between Madison and 4th avenues, 12 Houses, 25 ft. front.
Between Madison and 5th avenues, 11 Houses, 25 ft. front.
Between Madison and 6th avenues, 21 Houses, 25 ft. front.
Between Madison and 5th avenues, 2 Houses, 50 ft. front.
On Lexington avenue, 18 Houses, 3 and 4 story.
On 66th st., between 5d and 4th ave., 7 Houses, 4 story.
On 61st st., between 3d and 4th ave., 7 Houses, 3 and 4 story.
Also very desirable Houses, at low prices and easy terms, on all the main avenues and streets.
Investors will do well to examine our list before purchasing.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—ELEGANT THREE story high stoop brown stone House, near City Hall, Brooklyn; gems; perfect in all its appointments; every wall and ceiling elaborately painted in oil; not a defective spot in entire house; a good medical practice attached. Call personally and examine at 142 Schermerhorn street; neighborhood first class. Also a lovely Plot of ten lots, with new high stoop House (22x45) in centre, on a leading suburban avenue; near cars. Very low for cash; possession immediately.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, AS HERETOfore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and Country Property; auction sales at Exchange Salesroom; auction sales of Furniture at residences.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

BROOKLYN SPECIALTY—MACOMBER & BARKER, 247 Broadway, and corner of Cumberland street and Greene avenue, Brooklyn, offer a large selection of Houses and Business Property cheap. Easy terms.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, at Greenpoint, L. I.; deep water; 100 feet front on East river by 300 feet. Also Lots to lease in parcels. Apply to JOSIAH FARMER, corner of Calyer and Franklin streets, Greenpoint, L. I.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, $5,500, TWO STORY cottage frame House; two city front, close to cars, 30 minutes from depot. Address the owner, R. D., Herald office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH two Lots of ground. For particulars apply on premises, 478 Twelfth street, near South avenue, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS, 1¾ MILES FROM THE Brooklyn ferries, near horse cars and steam roads; price $300 each; easy easy terms.
J. A. JOHNSON,
20 Exchange place, room 10.

FOR SALE CHEAP IN BROOKLYN—A PHILADELPHIA brick House, with all improvements; also one frame House; gas, water, &c.; terms easy.
T. MCCOMB, 231 Bedford street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—IN BROOKLYN, FOR A term of years, a Hotel containing 30 rooms; in good furniture; lease only five minutes from Fulton ferry, fronting on Fulton street; terms reasonable. Apply at 116 Pacific street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR STORY AND basement brick Building, store and dwelling, in Sixth avenue, second door from Bay street; old No. 16, new No. 18. This is an excellent location for business purposes. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of EIRAT O'BRIEN, Real Estate Agent, 252 Atlantic street.

ON THE HILL.—ELEGANT THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, occupied by the owner; in perfect order; every improvement; furnished if desired; location unexceptionable; needs but to be seen to be admired; will be sold on easy terms or exchanged for a Stable House in this city. Address ELLIOTT PLACE, Herald office.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, VERY DESIRABLY LOcated Lots, within one block of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, south of and near Flatbush avenue; a builder's loan will be made. Apply to M. M. VAIL, 27 Chambers street, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE OF THE most commodious little Houses to be found; will let for one year at $75 per month. Inquire on premises, 78 (new No.) Hamilton street.

18TH WARD, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—TWO LOTS OF Ground for sale, on Chestnut street and Central, near Myrtle avenue; DeKalb avenue cars stop by, and Bushwick avenue cars run by the lots; high grade. Inquire of or address the owner, CHAS. J. DE BEVOISE, Jamaica, L. I.

$8,500 FOR A HANDSOME THREE STORY brick House, with extension, in good order. 20x54x100. Apply on the premises, 22 Rush street, Williamsburg, or to S. COCKCROFT, No. 5½ Pine street.

$9,000 WILL BUY A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone basement brick House and Lot, with the improvements; $3,500 to $5,000 on mortgage. Apply on the premises, No. 10 Marcy avenue, near Ross street, Brooklyn.

THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
CARTOON,
A MODERN MOSES;
OR,
WATER FROM ROCKS
AND
ROCKS FROM WATER,
OUT TO-DAY.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

A VERY PRETTY COTTAGE—TWO STORY AND basement; eight rooms, water and gas; near Presbyterian church, Bergen; $3,000, $1,000 cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, opposite Court House.

A MODEL FRENCH ROOF RESIDENCE—12 ROOMS; every convenience; 25x100 lots; carriage house, &c.; located on beautiful avenue; $17,000, part cash.
JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A TWO STORY HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS; GOOD BUSIness locality; only $2,000, part of which can remain on mortgage. JOHN H. PLATT,
opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

AN ELEGANT FRENCH ROOF HOUSE—SUPERIOR finish, every modern improvement; corner garden; location most select, on Jersey City Heights. Only $9,000; half cash. JOHN H. PLATT, Jersey City Heights.

A NEAT NEW TWO STORY COTTAGE, FOUR LARGE rooms, full lot, at West End depot and horse car depot to Chambers street ferry; $2,500; $500 cash.
JOHN H. PLAID.

A NEW TWO STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, water, gas, bathroom, &c.; two large lots in Cottage place; $3,000; $1,500 cash.
JOHN H. PLAID, Jersey City Heights.

AT BERGEN POINT.—FOR SALE, LARGE HOUSE, ½ acre, stable, fine fruit; unexceptionable location; view of water; half hour by rail; cheap. Address PRICE, Herald Branch office, 1,245 Broadway.

A SPLENDID THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop brick House, 55 feet deep, 3 rooms deep, 100 foot lot; good location; five minutes' walk from ferry; elegantly furnished, with fine carpets, oilcloths, mirrors, cornices, chandeliers, shades, wire screens, &c., all complete, for $11,500; terms to suit purchasers; a great bargain.
J. H. GIBSON, 27 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—40 MINUTES from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, 40 Park row, room No. 5.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY HEIGHTS, Jersey City, two story attic and basement House, in good condition; Furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, 40 Park row, room No. 5.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, BERGEN Point; for sale, furnished House, Bergen Point; also a number of desirable Residences to rent and for sale in Bergen Point, Bayonne and Jersey City, N. J. Apply to BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, No. 1 Exchange place, Jersey City, N. J.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A.—YOU CAN HAVE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT INserted in the NEW YORK HERALD, and, if up town, save time and extra expense by leaving it at the HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, 1,236 Broadway, three doors above Thirty-first street. This is our only authorized uptown branch, and advertisements are received at office rates. Open from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day in the year.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK—THE MOST SUCCESSFUL and accessible suburb of New York, 40 minutes from the City Hall, desirable Building Plots, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 19 Pine street.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate. For papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—TO RENT, several Villas, one furnished; stables, gardens, lawns, shade trees; all modern conveniences; delightfully located; near ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 253 Broadway, or 82 Front street.

A LARGE, FULLY FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE for sale or to let, suitable for a first class hotel, boarding house, seminary or private family; stable, coachhouse; 2½ acres of ground, fine garden, fruit and shade trees; fine view of the Hudson; ten minutes from depot and steamboats, forty-five minutes from the city by rail; terms easy.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

A THREE STORY AND ATTIC BROWN STONE House and Lot, on Clinton street, Brooklyn, 20x50x99; in good order; for sale, at a reasonable price.
HOLLY BROTHERS & KISSAM, No. 6 Pine street.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK, ON THE RARITAN, JOINING the city—A fine Country Seat and six acres of choice land; 1½ acres of grapes; 1½ acres of currants; apples, pears, cherries, &c.; commodious House of 12 rooms, attic and three cellars; abundant outbuildings; only $15,000; or will rent. J. S. FERGUSON, 19 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A NUMBER OF HOTEL PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
Splendid Hotel in Middletown, Orange co., N.Y. $25,000
Superior Hotel in Bloomfield, N. J., one block..... 20,000
Hotel and 8 acres in Dayton village, N. J., cheap..... 19,000
Hotel and 23 acres choice land, near New Brunswick.. 15,000
Hotel and 9 acres in Germantown, N. J., fine..... 15,000
Hotel, furnished complete, Perth Amboy, cheap..... 9,000
Apply at 39 Nassau st., room No. 6, or corner 3d av. and 63d st.
FERGUSON & MANGAM.

A BARGAIN.—TWO TWO STORY AND BASEMENT frame Houses, each 22x40; lots 25x100.11; 122d street, near Mount Morris Park; the two cheapest houses in Harlem; the two for $12,000, or one, $6,500; lots are worth $8,000.
M. E. CRASTO, 2,127 Third avenue, corner 116th street.

A SUPERIOR FARM, 106 ACRES, 36 MILES BY ERIE Railway; 70 acres cultivated; well watered; healthy location; buildings new; also Tenant Building; price $8,500.
CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

A NICE COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, HEATER, GAS, range, seven minutes' walk from depot, on principal street in Rahway, N. J.; $4,000; terms easy.
TAYLOR, 59 Cedar street, owner.

A BROWN STONE QUARRY, PARTIALLY DEVELoped, adjacent railroad, and twelve miles from city, will be rented to a responsible practical man. For full particulars apply to L. B. STONE, 241 Broadway. (Hamilton & Stone.)

A FINE TRACT OF ABOUT 650 ACRES OF LONG Island plain Lands, adjoining railroad, for sale at a low price to a cash buyer; no brokerage paid. Address SUFFOLK COUNTY, Herald office.

A SPLENDID FARM, 55 ACRES, NEW JERSEY, ON the bank of Delaware river, 40 miles from New York, 1½ miles from depot; House two story, eight rooms; plenty of outbuildings, all nearly new; well watered; plenty of fruit; rich soil; very cheap farm; price $7,500.
VOORHEES & STEYMER, 49 Nassau street, room 23.

RARE CHANCE—TO RENT, A HOUSE OF TEN rooms, cheap; 7 acres land, fine lawn, barn, outbuildings, &c.; one hour from city.
J. C. FREEMAN, 212 Broadway.

A FARM, OF ABOUT FIFTY ACRES, HIGH AND level ground, on Long Island, near Astoria, with a water front of over 1,000 feet, for sale. Great improvements; easy terms. For particulars apply to THOMAS BRACKEN, 29 Wall street.

AN ELEGANT PROPERTY ON THE SUBURBS OF New Brunswick for sale, containing nearly two hundred acres, with large Dwelling, convenient outbuildings and a abundance of fruit and shade, or will be sold in plots to suit; a most desirable and healthy location, commanding a beautiful view, and profitable for investment.
EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERGH,
55 Wall street.

A VALUABLE WATER POWER, GRIST AND SAW Mill, 15 acres of land, good buildings, 15 miles in New Jersey, at railroad station, $15,000.
W. H. MELICK, 43 Broadway.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—HOUSES, LOTS AND FARMS for sale and to let, of various sizes, styles and prices, on Central Railroad of New Jersey, 12 miles from New York, 45 minutes' rides; commutation fare, $70 per year. Call and see.
GEO. O. JONES.

A VARIETY OF FARMS, MILLS, COUNTRY SEATS and Village Property, easy of access, cheap and desirable; all prices and locations; permit to exchange for Brooklyn or City Property. W. H. MELICK, 43 Broadway.

A.—323 ACRES OF HEAVILY TIMBERED FARM Land, 12 miles from Louisville, Ky., near L. and N. R.R., about 80 acres being under cultivation; good house and improvements; City Property or Merchandise taken in part or entire payment.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

AT CRANGVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY, ON NEWBURG branch of Erie Railroad—A farm of a Cottage, with 45 acres of choice Land, for sale, or to let, from 1st April next; has eight rooms, cellars, &c., three piazzas, a splendid lawn, orchard, and in one of the most picturesque spots in the country; within one mile of Craigville Depot, four miles from Goshen, two hours from New York and forty minutes from Newburg. Apply to AMOS VAN WART, 107 Fifth avenue, New York; JOHN H. CALDWELL, New Burg; or to EDWIN VERNEY, Craigville.

BARGAINS.—SEVEN ACRES, NEAR ELIZABETH, $2,000; 20 acres, Farm, Rockland county; 140 acres, Long Island; 30 acres, near Plainfield; 28 acres, near Rahway. JAQUES, 203 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AT Stamford; house handsomely painted and papered; gas, furnace, &c.; two acres in fruit and lawn; situation high, near depot; owner going to Europe. Apply at 54 East Thirty-third street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—34 MILES FROM Fortchester, on New Haven road; house, barn, carriage house, 8 acres of land. Address J. L. MOSHER, Portchester, N. Y.

DAIRY FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, HOTELS AND Drug Stores for sale.—Westchester county, 170 acres, $20,000; 56 acres, $50,000. Greene county, 216 acres, with 25 head of cattle, $6,000; 150 acres, $5,000; 112 acres, $1,500; 154 acres, $4,000. Long Island, 100 acres, $7,500; 40 acres, $8,000; 14 acres, $2,500; 30 acres, $2,000. Ulster county, 200 acres, first class, $15,000. A large number of Farms and other Properties to exchange.
D. F. COLLET, 37 New Chambers street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, N. Y., A BEAUTIFUL COUNtry Seat, with 6¾ acres of land; all kinds of fruit, fishpond, grove, &c.; commanding view of river for 15 miles. Apply to EDWIN ROSE, Nyack, or THEODORE ROSS, 99 Front street, New York city.

FOR SALE—$14,000 AND $30,000, AT MONTROSE, N. J., one hour from New York and three minutes from station, two new two story French roof Houses, with Extension, containing 14 and 16 rooms, with water and gas throughout; beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Orange Mountains; terms easy; possession immediately. Also other Houses. Inquire of M. GOULD'S SONS, 96 Chambers street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT FORDHAM, WITHIN FIVE MINUTES' walk of depot, a neat Cottage, containing nine rooms; with five lots; price $6,000. Inquire of H. N. CAMP, 31 Pine street.

FOR $3,000—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT MOUNT Vernon, Fifth avenue, opposite the new marble church. For particulars inquire of the proprietor, F. GIRSCH, engraver, National Bank Note Company, Cooper Institute.

FOR SALE—AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., THE large square House and Barn, with 1¾ acres of Land, pleasantly situated, on Taylor street, near the shore road, and about five minutes' walk from the ferry. The house contains 15 rooms, gas and water; is well shaded, and plenty of fruit trees surround it. Inquire of E. C. BADEAU, 68 Bleecker street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, Westchester county, a fine House, built last summer, with gas and water, 12 large rooms, high ceilings, handsomely frescoed; lot 65x135 feet; five fruit trees, &c. Five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. Price $9,000. Inquire on the premises, of CHARLES H. SCHMIDT, Huguenot street, between Rose and Hudson streets.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES OF TIMBER AND COAL Lands in Southeastern Kentucky, near Louisville, Lebanon and Knox

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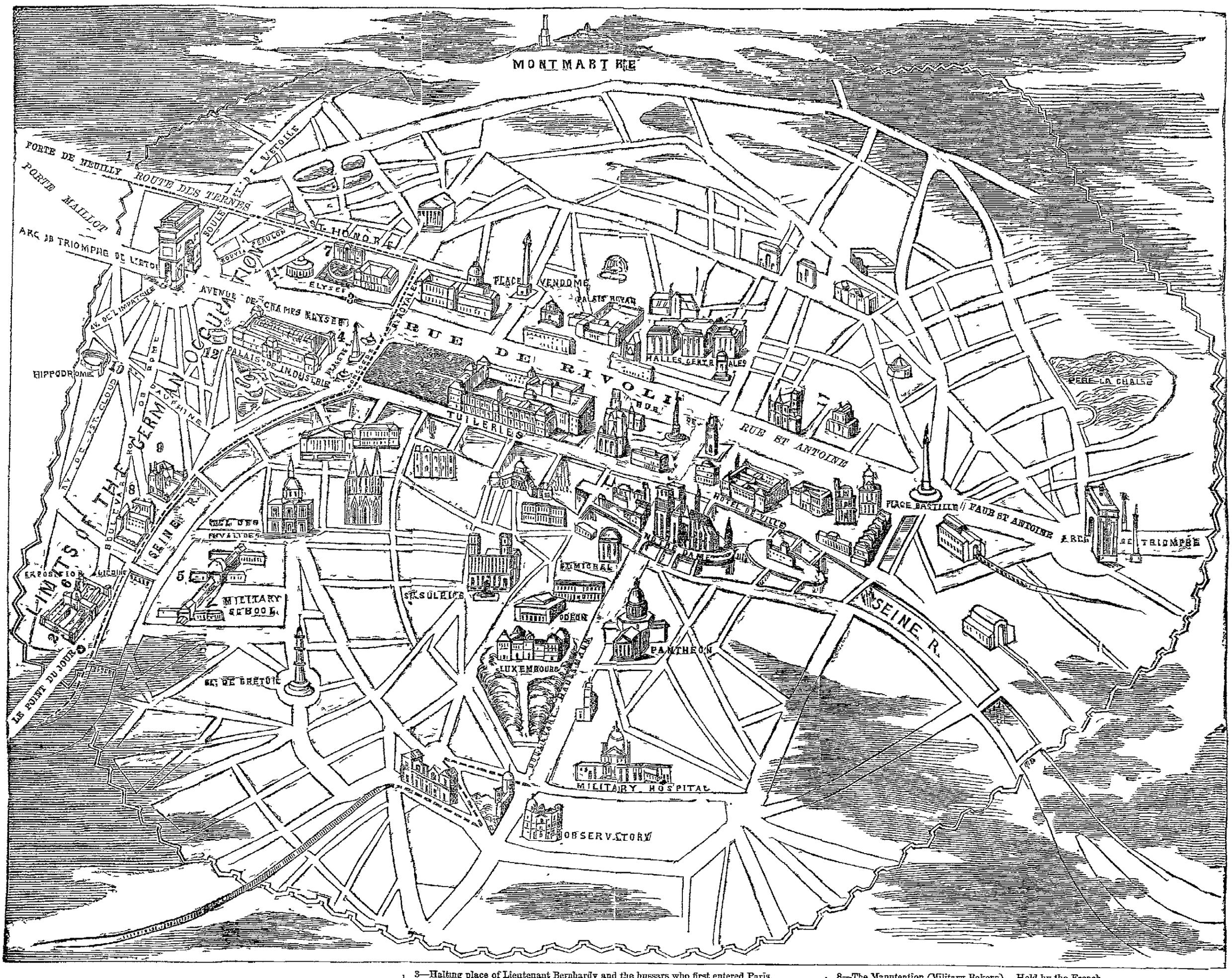
ENTRY OF THE VICTORIOUS GERMANS INTO PARIS.

Lines of March of the Germans—The Advance Through the Arc de Triomphe—Principal Points Occupied—Positions of the Palace of the Elysees and Palace of Industry.



REFERENCES.

1—Porte de Neuilly. Point of entrance by one of the German columns.
2—Le Point du Jour. Point of entrance by the second German column.
3—Halting place of Lieutenant Bernhardy and the hussars who first entered Paris.
4—Palace of Industry. The first building occupied by the Germans.
5—Champs de Mars.
6—The Exposition Building, constructed for the Exhibition of 1867, but not used.
7—Palace of the Elysées. Headquarters of the Emperor's Staff.
8—The Manutention (Military Bakery). Held by the French.
9—The Pompe de Feu. (Fire engine building).
10—The Hippodrome
11—The Cirque.
12—The "Diorama."

THE GERMAN ZONE IN PARIS.

We republish this morning the map showing the principal buildings in Paris, and more particularly the limits occupied by the German army. As our despatches reported, the entry was made in two columns, one marching through the Point du Jour, on the southwest corner of the city, and the other through the Porte de Neuilly, on the northwest.

Previous to the entry the troops concentrated on the famous racecourse of Longchamps. This place is situated directly west, or rather southwest, of the *enceinte*, on the border of the Bois de Boulogne—it is, in fact, almost a part of the Bois de Boulogne. From the Porte Maillot to the northeast corner of the course, taking a southwest direction, is a wide road called the Allée de Longchamps. From the southeast corner of the course is a road leading to the Route de Boulogne, through the Porte d'Auteuil, just north of the Point du Jour. The scale of our map prevented our giving the Bois de Boulogne and Longchamps. Its position, however, will be readily ascertained by the reader locating it west of and directly opposite the Exposition building, outside of the *enceinte*.

From Longchamps the Germans proceeded in two columns—one up the Allée de Longchamps to Porte Maillot and the Porte de Neuilly—both of which are given in the map, and the other taking the southern route through the Porte d'Auteuil and along the Route de Boulogne to the quays, along which it marched to the Place de le Concorde and Palace of Industry. Part of the first column seems to have marched through the Porte Maillot and under and around the Arc de Triomphe, whence it moved up the Avenue des Champs Elysées to the Place de la Concorde, while the other part entered Paris by the Porte de Neuilly and marched along the Route des Ternes and the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré to Rue Royale. These lines of march will be readily traced on the map.

There are comparatively few buildings of importance in the zone occupied by the Germans. The most prominent are the Palais of the Elysée, the Palace of Industry, Hippodrome, Cirque, Diorama, Pompe à Feu, Manutention and the Arc de Triomphe. There is, besides these, the Palais de l'Exposition, which was constructed for the great Exhibition of 1867, but which was not used, as it was found to be too small. The building used stand on the Champs de Mars (5), and is circular in form. An evening paper endeavors to convict the map of error by asserting that the Exposition building is not on the right bank of the Seine, but the writer was evidently in ignorance on the subject.

PARIS.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and the French Capital.

Scenes Before and During the Occupation.

Review of the Germans at Longchamps by the Emperor.

SPLENDID APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

The Troops Received With Whistling, Screams and Shouts of Derision by the Parisians.

Paris Quiet But Troubles Apprehended.

REVIEW OF THE GERMANS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Entrance—No Hostile Demonstration—Grand Review at Longchamps—A Brilliant Assemblage—Arrival and Reception of the Emperor—Splendid Appearance of the Troops—Scenes and Incidents—The Emperor to Return to Germany on Saturday.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent at Versailles, dated at three o'clock yesterday afternoon. Your correspondent writes:—

THE ENTRANCE INTO PARIS.

I have just returned from Paris, which I entered with the Seventh corps of the German Army. When I left the city was perfectly quiet. Most of the shops were closed, and the boulevards presented all the appearance of Sunday.

NO HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

The several thoroughfares, however, were not empty. Large crowds of French citizens assembled at the Porte Maillot and Arc de Triomphe, looking at the German soldiers as they entered. The Parisians, however, made no hostile demonstrations whatever, although from the expressions of the countenances of many it could be seen what they thought of their victorious enemy.

GERMANS AND PARISIANS FRATERNIZING.

After they had entered, groups of Germans gathered round the doors in the Avenue Friedland and engaged in conversation with the Parisian women. Driving from Versailles I found the road thronged with spectators of the companies of infantry, which were being drilled as usual.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL AND SUITE.

Returning across the Neuilly bridge towards Longchamps I met the Prince Imperial of Germany and his staff, together with Prince Leopold Hohenzollern, the Duke of Saxe Weimar and other royal personages. Having permission to join the staff I proceeded to the race course of Longchamps.

TROOPS IN LINE.

At Longchamps I found a part of the Third, Sixth and Eleventh Prussian corps and eleven thousand Bavarians drawn up in line awaiting reviewal by the Emperor of Germany. The several brigades presented so splendid an appearance that it would be invidious to particularize.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE OF NOTABLES.

Soon after our arrival there came up the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Grand Duke of Baden and Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with their staffs. They took up a position on the ground with the Crown Prince's staff. Next came Count Bismarck, attired in full cuirassier's uniform. Shortly afterwards there came on the ground Prince Adalbert, attired in full admiral's uniform and cocked hat. His attire formed an agreeable relief to the numerous tunics and shakos.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

Exactly at half past ten o'clock the Emperor of Germany rode up to the back of the grand stand on the Longchamps racecourse, in a low, open carriage, attended by a body of dragoons and all the principal officers of his household. Alighting on the steps of the grand entrance he mounted his horse and cantered across the field towards the general staff, following a course along the line of troops. As soon as he appeared the bands played the "Heil Dir," and all the troops presented arms. The Emperor looked exceedingly well and rode his horse dashingly, despite his lingering indisposition.

HIS RECEPTION.

As he rode down the front of the line the flags were drooped and the men gave three ringing cheers. The Emperor kept his hand on his helmet, smiling upon the soldiers in passing. Count Bismarck waved his hand to the men in a friendly manner.

DEEP EMOTION.

Having twice passed up and down the lines the Emperor of Germany galloped across the field to a point two hundred yards to the right of the grand stand of the race course, facing the troops. Here he took up a position in front of the Prince Imperial, sitting erect on his charger, and surveying the troops for a moment with evident deep emotion.

THE REVIEW.

The order was given to march, and at this moment a handsome Prussian lady, overcome by seeing so magnificent a sight, sobbed aloud. The bands struck up, and with splendid step, 30,000 men marched past. So perfect was the discipline that each battery (section?) of artillery as it drove by presented a profile of only one gun.

THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE.

I left the Emperor on the ground, but he returned immediately afterwards. The Emperor leaves for Germany on Saturday instead of on Monday, as was first intended.

THE PEACE TREATY.

The ratification of the treaty of peace by the French National Assembly is expected here (Versailles) to-night.

THE EVACUATION OF PARIS BY THE GERMANS.

If it arrives the Germans will evacuate Paris to-morrow; if not, the Twelfth corps will probably take its turn to enter Paris.

THE OCCUPATION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Everything Quiet—Statues in Mourning—Taunting the Germans—Distinguished Personages—How the Troops Were Received—Bismarck—A Brilliant Spectacle—Dispersing the Crowd—Trouble Apprehended.

LONDON, March 2, 1871.

The NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent at Paris sends me the following despatch, dated this evening. The despatch says:—

EVERYTHING QUIET.

From the time I forwarded my report yesterday to dark everything was quiet in Paris. The people were exhorted to keep within doors and not gather in crowds on the streets, and a majority of them obeyed the order.

STATUES DRAPED IN BLACK.

All the gates of the Tuileries and the Louvre are closed and several of the statues in the Place de la Concorde are draped in black. For the first time in many weeks the city was lighted by gas last night, but the streets were more than usually quiet.

GERMAN SOLDIERS MOBBED.

On the German troops stacking their arms after their entrance, and dispersing through that part of the city occupied by them, they were in some cases mobbed by the excited people and narrowly escaped injury.

TAUNTING THE GERMANS.

Some of the mob near to the Arc de Triomphe congratulated themselves on the difficulty experienced by the Prussian cavalry in riding over the heaps of sand and stone placed on the roadway. They pointed to the Arc de Triomphe and said, "Wait till we enter Berlin." The German troops took no notice whatever of these insults, evidently making allowances for the natural feeling of exasperation exhibited by the people.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

At fifteen minutes past one o'clock in the afternoon the head of the German troops advanced along the Grand avenue. After the dragoons came Count Bismarck, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, the King (?) of Wurtemburg, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Prince Adalbert, the German Admiral, Prince Charles of Prussia, and other distinguished personages, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff.

PARISIAN RECEPTION OF THE GERMANS.

When the Prussian infantry passed under the Arc de Triomphe they were received by the crowd with whistling screams and derisive shouts. A squadron of hussars came next.

BISMARCK.

Count Bismarck did not enter the Arc de Triomphe. On arriving before it he halted for a moment, then turned and rode back to Neuilly.

A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE.

The march up the avenue of the Champs Elysées was one of the grandest military spectacles ever witnessed. The men moved along in perfect order, their bayonets and helmets glittering in the sun, and their flags, riddled by bullets and torn by the storm of battle, unfurled at the head of each regiment. No-

CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE.

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CONGRESS.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill Passed by Both Houses.

Dawes, the Watch Dog of the Treasury, Exposing Senatorial Extravagance.

Claims of Southern Loyalists to be Adjusted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

THE GEORGIA SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Mr. BALL (rep.) of Ga., presented a communication from the present and former members of the Legislature of Georgia remonstrating against the character of the election of Foster Blodgett as United States Senator from that State. It was ordered to be filed.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Common Council of Philadelphia in favor of a repeal of the income tax, and a memorial of William J. Jessup, President of the Workingmen's Assembly, New York, praying for relief from the alleged combination of large operators and transportation companies to enhance the price of coal. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented fourteen memorials of citizens of Kentucky, praying for the passage of the bill to charter the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company.

BILLS POSTPONED.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the House bill creating Jersey City a collection district and constituting Jersey City a port of entry was indefinitely postponed, and the same action was taken in regard to the bill incorporating the Shreveport and Red River Navigation Company.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., from the committee on conference, to which was referred the question at issue between the two houses as to the right of the Senate to originate a measure repealing the income tax, made a report that the committee had failed to agree, advising the Senate to adhere to its position and stating that no further conference is necessary. The report was ordered to be printed.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL

was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and the various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations reducing the items were adopted, including an amendment limiting the total cost of the new Post Office and Sub-Treasury building in Boston to $1,500,000; and also an amendment limiting the advertisements of mail contract letettings to one newspaper in each state in which contracts are to be let.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., rejected a new amendment making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the items of compensation of clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurer in Baltimore and New Orleans. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., moved an appropriation to provide for collecting, translating and publishing all the documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the great lakes in 1669, and including the exploration of the Rocky Mountains in 1792. Agreed to.

NAVIGATION OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution calling on the President for any information communicated by the legation at Constantinople relating to restrictions on the passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by ships of other nations. Adopted.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without amendment.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up. Pending the consideration the Senate went into executive session, and at five o'clock took a recess until the evening.

Evening Session.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:—

By Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass.—To authorize the promulgation of regulations for the government of the army.

By Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I.—For the recovery of damages for the loss of the sloop-of-war Oneida.

By Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal.—To create ports of delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, in California.

By Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn.—Appropriating $15,000 for the damages to the building and grounds of the East Tennessee University caused by the federal troops during the war.

Mr. COLE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then proceeded with as in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution to pay to Mr. Connor, Representative from Texas, $2,000 for the expenses in defending the right to his seat. Adopted.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. STEVENSON, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to allow mileage to members of Congress who are elected after the day fixed for the first meeting of Congress. He explained that it would apply to members of the present Congress who may be re-elected from New Hampshire, Connecticut, California and Texas, the re-elected members from other States not being entitled to mileage for the session commencing next Saturday. Passed.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN LOYALISTS.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for a board of three commissioners for the examination of claims of loyal citizens of the late rebel States for stores or supplies furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army, including the use and loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States. The commission is to exist for two years, and is to take testimony and to report its opinion in writing in each case, and certify the amount and value of property taken, furnished, or used. The commissioners are not to be residents of Southern States; they are to hold their sessions at Washington, and to have authority to adjourn, to meet for the further prosecution of their duties at such time and place within the Southern States as they shall themselves appoint. They are to make a report of their proceedings at the commencement of each session of Congress to the Speaker of the House, who is to lay the same before Congress for consideration. The Commissioners are to have $3,000 a year, and are to have a clerk and a shorthand reporter at $2,500 each, and a messenger at $1,200, who are to accompany the Board. The necessary and actual expenses of travel are to be allowed, and paid on vouchers, or other judicial expenses are.

After a brief explanation by Mr. Washburn in reply to some objections the bill was passed.

COMPLIMENTING GENERAL HOWARD.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the policy pursued by the United States toward four and a half millions of its people, suddenly enfranchised by the events of a great civil war, in seeking to provide for their education, to render them independent and self-supporting, and in extending to them civil and political equality, is a source of just national pride; and that the House hereby acquits Major General Oliver O. Howard of the groundless and causeless charges preferred against him, and does hereby declare its judgment that in successfully organizing and administering with fidelity and ability the Freedmen's Bureau, which has contributed so much to the accomplishment of the first two of these great ends, he is deserving of the gratitude of the American people.

Mr. TOWNSEND moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., inquired of the Speaker whether the resolution was divisible.

The SPEAKER replied that under a motion to suspend the rules it was not divisible.

Mr. RANDALL remarked that there was no objection to that part of the resolution in reference to the education of the negroes, but that he did object to that part of it as to General Howard.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 134, nays 62. The vote was without any exception a party one.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing the income tax. Rejected—yeas 91, nays 116. The result was received with laughter.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., the resolution adopted this morning for the payment of $2,000 to Mr. Connor, Representative from Texas, for expenses, was rescinded, and the resolution came again before the House and was rejected.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. DAWES, rep. of Mass., from the conference committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the committee had not been able to agree. He stated the difficulties which the committee had encountered. The Senate had adopted 183 amendments to the bill. Most of them there was no difficulty in coming to an agreement upon. The amendments which the committee had been unable to agree upon were few in number, but important in character. The first of them was as to the judges' salaries. In addition to the increase of salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court to which the House had agreed, the Senate proposed to raise the salaries of all the judges of the United States courts and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and of the Court of Claims. The next was a proposition to erect a State Department, which would ultimately cost four or five million dollars, on the site now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. He thought that the conference committee might have agreed on that subject, because the State Department was now in a lamentable condition, with its records and archives exposed to fire. The committee had not in its deliberations considered the whole thing, he regretted, he would be required to be of granite and to correspond with the Treasury Department. That provision seemed to have a wonderful effect in cooling the ardor that existed about it. But that was not all. Along with it was a proposition to make a splendid park, taking in all the public grounds from the Capitol to the White House, and defraying the expense by the sale of other public grounds in other part of the city. Another proposition was to extend Pennsylvania avenue north and south, at a cost estimated at $500,000, by which would not fall short of $1,000,000. The next proposition was to raise the salaries of all the Assistant Secretaries, the Second Comptroller, the Register, the Auditors, the Commissioners of Customs, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, all the Assistant Postmasters General, and the Commissioners of the General Land Office, of Patents, of Indian Affairs and of Agriculture to $4,000. The House conferees regarded the salaries as increased by the action of the Senate of the House in approaching the salaries of members. For himself he was unwilling to enter upon the place of enlarging the Congressional promotion at this time. He was unwilling to go further in raising judicial salaries than the House had gone, raising the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court to $8,000. He was willing, under all the circumstances of the government, to agree to the commencement of one wing of the State Department to correspond with the Treasury Department, but he was not willing to have any heavy building erected on the site of the Treasury building, on the other. As to the increase of the salaries of officials, while he was willing to increase the salaries of some of these officers he was not willing to increase the salaries of all of them.

The conference report was adopted and a new conference ordered. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Dawes, Hooper and Pelham as the new conference committee on the legislative bill.

RESTORED TO RANK IN THE ARMY.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Wis., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the restoration of James Fowler to the rank of major and quartermaster in the army. Adopted.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL ASYLUMS.

Mr. NEGLEY, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the matter of the charges as to the management of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, which that the charges were without foundation. Ordered to be printed. Recommitted.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., a Senate bill to remove political disabilities from several citizens of Kentucky was passed.

Mr. ARCHER, (rep.) of N. Y., ordered that it appeared to several members of the Brooklyn delegation, asked Mr. Beck whether they had concurred in the removal of their political disabilities.

Mr. BECK pledged his word that every person named in the bill had done so.

Mr. BECK also moved to suspend the rules and pass another Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,261 persons in various States. Without reading the bill it was negatived by 103 to 79, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. TILLMAN, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove political disabilities from several persons in his district in Tennessee. Agreed to.

The House then, at twenty minutes past four o'clock P. M., adjourned.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

First Session—Commences March 4, 1871.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

SENATE.

[Republicans in Roman; democrats in *italic*.]

ALABAMA.

41st Congress.	*42d Congress.*	*Term Expires.*
George E. Spencer	George E. Spencer	1873
Willard Warner	*George Goldthwaite*	1877

ARKANSAS.

Benjamin F. Rice	Benjamin F. Rice	1873
Alex. McDonald	Powell Clayton	1877

CALIFORNIA.

Cornelius Cole	Cornelius Cole	1873
Eugene Casserly	*Eugene Casserly*	1875

CONNECTICUT.

Orris S. Ferry	Orris S. Ferry	1873
Wm. A. Buckingham	Wm. A. Buckingham	1875

DELAWARE.

Thomas F. Bayard	*Thomas F. Bayard*	1875
Willard Saulsbury	*Eli Saulsbury*	1877

FLORIDA.

Thomas W. Osborn	Thomas W. Osborn	1873
Abijah Gilbert	Abijah Gilbert	1875

GEORGIA.

Joshua Hill	Joshua Hill	1873
H. V. M. Miller	Foster Blodgett	1877

ILLINOIS.

Lyman Trumbull	Lyman Trumbull	1873
Richard Yates	John A. Logan	1877

INDIANA.

Oliver P. Morton	Oliver P. Morton	1873
Daniel D. Pratt	Daniel D. Pratt	1875

IOWA.

James Harlan	James Harlan	1873
James B. Howell	George G. Wright	1877

KANSAS.

Samuel C. Pomeroy	Samuel C. Pomeroy	1873
Edmund G. Ross	—— Caldwell	1877

KENTUCKY.

Garrett Davis	*Garrett Davis*	1873
Thomas C. McCreery	*John W. Stevenson*	1877

LOUISIANA.

Wm. Pitt Kellogg	Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873
John S. Harris	J. Rodman West	1877

MAINE.

Hannibal Hamlin	Hannibal Hamlin	1875
Lot M. Morrill	Lot M. Morrill	1877

MARYLAND.

George Vickers	*George Vickers*	1873
William T. Hamilton	*William T. Hamilton*	1875

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles Sumner	Charles Sumner	1875
Henry Wilson	Henry Wilson	1877

MICHIGAN.

Zachariah Chandler	Zachariah Chandler	1875
Jacob M. Howard	Thomas W. Ferry	1877

MINNESOTA.

Alexander Ramsey	Alexander Ramsey	1875
Ozora P. Stearns	William Windom	1877

MISSISSIPPI.

Adelbert Ames	Adelbert Ames	1875
Hiram R. Revels (*)	James L. Alcorn*	1877

MISSOURI.

Francis P. Blair	*Francis P. Blair*	1873
Carl Schurz	Carl Schurz	1875

NEBRASKA.

Thomas W. Tipton	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
John M. Thayer	Phineas W. Hitchcock	1877

NEVADA.

James W. Nye	James W. Nye	1873
Wm. M. Stewart	Wm. M. Stewart	1875

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

James W. Patterson	James W. Patterson	1873
Aaron H. Cragin	Aaron H. Cragin	1877

NEW JERSEY.

John P. Stockton	*John P. Stockton*	1875
Alex. G. Cattell	F. T. Frelinghuysen	1877

NEW YORK.

Roscoe Conkling	Roscoe Conkling	1873
Reuben E. Fenton	Reuben E. Fenton	1875

NORTH CAROLINA.

John Pool	John Pool	1873
Joseph C. Abbott	*Zebulon Vance* (†)	1877

OHIO.

John Sherman	*John Sherman*	1873
A. G. Thurman	*Allen G. Thurman*	1875

OREGON.

Henry W. Corbett	Henry W. Corbett	1873
George H. Williams	*James F. Kelsey*	1877

PENNSYLVANIA.

Simon Cameron	Simon Cameron	1873
John Scott	John Scott	1875

RHODE ISLAND.

William Sprague	William Sprague	1875
Henry B. Anthony	Henry B. Anthony	1877

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Frederick A. Sawyer	Frederick A. Sawyer	1873
Thomas J. Robertson	Thomas J. Robertson	1877

TENNESSEE.

William G. Brownlow	William G. Brownlow	1875
Joseph S. Fowler	*Henry Cooper*	1877

TEXAS.

J. W. Flanagan	J. W. Flanagan	1875
Morgan C. Hamilton	Morgan C. Hamilton (‡)	1877

VERMONT.

Justin S. Morrill	Justin S. Morrill	1873
George F. Edmunds	George F. Edmunds	1875

VIRGINIA.

John F. Lewis	John F. Lewis	1875
John W. Johnston	(Not elected)	1877

WEST VIRGINIA.

Arthur I. Boreman	Arthur I. Boreman	1875
William T. Willey	*Henry G. Davis*	1877

WISCONSIN.

Timothy O. Howe	Timothy O. Howe	1873
Matt. H. Carpenter	Matt. H. Carpenter	1875

* Governor Alcorn, it is rumored, will not accept, in which case there is a probability that Mr. Revels may be re-elected.

† This seat will be contested by Senator Abbott, who claims to have been legally re-elected.

‡ General J. J. Reynolds will contest Mr. Hamilton's seat.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is an official list of the members of the House of Representatives already elected to the Forty-second Congress. The names of the democrats are printed in *italics*, and the colored members in SMALL CAPITALS.

An asterisk (*) indicates members of the present Congress:—

MAINE.

1—John Lynch.* 2—John A. Peters.* 3—William P. Frye. 4—James G. Blaine.* 5—Eugene Hale.

VERMONT.

1—Charles W. Willard.* 2—Luke P. Poland.* 3—Worth C. Smith.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1—James Buffinton.* 2—Oakes Ames.* 3—Ginery Twitchell.* 4—Samuel Hooper.* 5—Benjamin F. Butler.* 6—Nathaniel P. Banks.* 7—George M. Brooks.* 8—George F. Hoar.* 9—Wm. B. Washburn.* 10—Henry L. Dawes.*

RHODE ISLAND.

1—Benjamin T. Eames. 2—James M. Pendleton.

NEW YORK.

1—*Dwight Townsend.* 2—*Thomas Kinsella.* 3—*Henry W. Slocum.** 4—*Robert B. Roosevelt.* 5—*William E. Robinson.* 6—*Samuel S. Cox.** 7—*Smith Ely, Jr.* 8—*James Brooks.** 9—*Fernando Wood.** 10—*Clarkson N. Potter.** 11—Charles St. John. 12—John H. Ketcham.* 13—*Joseph H. Townsend.* 14—*Eliphalet Nott.* 15—*Joseph A. Watson.* 16—*John Rogers.* 17—William A. Wheeler.* 18—*John H. Ketcham.* 19—Elizur H. Prindle. 20—Clinton L. Merriam. 21—Ellis H. Roberts. 22—William E. Lansing. 23—R. Holland Duell. 24—John E. Seeley. 25—William H. Lamport. 26—Milo Goodrich. 27—Roscoe R. Smith. 28—Freeman Clarke. 29—Seth Wakeman. 30—*William Williams.* 31—Walter L. Sessions.

NEW JERSEY.

1—*John W. Hazleton.* 2—*Samuel C. Forker.* 3—*John T. Bird.* 4—John Hill.* 5—George A. Halsey.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1—*Samuel J. Randall.** 2—John V. Creely. 3—Leonard Myers.* 4—Wm. D. Kelley.* 5—Alfred C. Harmer. 6—*Ephraim L. Acker.* 7—Wash. Townsend.* 8—*J. Lawrence Getz.* 9—Oliver J. Dickey.* 10—John W. Killinger. 11—*John B. Storm.* 12—Lazr. D. Shoemaker. 13—Ulysses Mercur.* 14—John B. Packer.* 15—*Richard Halderman.* 16—*Benjamin F. Myers.* 17—*B. Milton Sloan.* 18—*Henry Sherwood.* 19—Glenni W. Scofield.* 20—*Samuel Wright.* 21—*Henry D. Foster.* 22—James S. Negley.* 23—Ebenezer Metcalfe. 24—*Wm. McCullough.*

DELAWARE.

1—*Benjamin T. Biggs.*

MARYLAND.

1—*Samuel Hambleton.** 2—*Stevenson Archer.** 3—*Thomas Swann.* 4—*John Kriebel.* 5—*Wm. M. Merrick.*

VIRGINIA.

1—*John Critcher.* 2—*James H. Platt, Jr.** 3—*Charles H. Porter.** 4—*Wm. H. Stowell.* 5—*A. H. H. Stuart.* 6—*John T. Harris.* 7—*Robert E. Bowden.* 8—*William Terry.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

1—*Clinton L. Cobb.** 2—*Charles R. Thomas.* 3—*Alfred M. Scales.* 4—*Alex H. Rogers.* 5—*James M. Leach.* 6—*Francis E. Shober.** 7—*James G. Hanger.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1—*Jos. H. Rainey.** 2—*Robert B. Elliott.* 3—*Solomon L. Leaphart.* 4—*Alex. S. Wallace.*

GEORGIA.

1—*A. S. Bellinger.* 2—*Richd. H. Worthington.* 3—*John S. Bigby.* 4—*Thomas J. Speer.* 5—*Andrew M. De Forest.* 6—*Wm. H. Fleming.* 7—*P. M. B. Young.*

ALABAMA.

1—*Benjamin S. Turner.* 2—*Charles Hays.* 3—*Charles W. Buffey.** 4—*Jere N. Dox.* 5—*Wm. A. Herndon.* 6—*J. H. Sloss.*

MISSISSIPPI.

1—*Geo. E. Harris.** 2—*J. L. Morgan.* 3—*Henry W. Barry.* 4—*Geo. C. McKee.* 5—*Legrand W. Perce.*

These members claim to hold under an election made at the time of the hold for the Forty-first Congress.

LOUISIANA.

1—*L. Bale Sypher.** 2—*Leonard A. Sheldon.** 3—*G. H. Darrall.* 4—*James McCleary.* 5—*Frank Morey.*

OHIO.

1—*Aaron F. Perry.* 2—Job E. Stevenson.* 3—*Lewis D. Campbell.* 4—*John F. McKinney.* 5—*Chas. L. Lawson.* 6—John A. Smith.* 7—Samuel Shellabarger. 8—John Beatty.* 9—Charles Foster. 10—Erasmus D. Peck.* 11—John T. Wilson.* 12—*R. Van Trump.* 13—*George W. Morgan.* 14—James Monroe. 15—William P. Sprague. 16—John A. Bingham.* 17—Jacob A. Ambler.* 18—Wm. H. Upson.* 19—James A. Garfield.*

KENTUCKY.

1—*Edward Crossland.* 2—*Henry D. McHenry.* 3—*Joseph H. Lewis.** 4—*Wm. P. Read.* 5—*Boyd Winchester.** 6—*Wm. E. Arthur.* 7—*James B. Beck.** 8—*George M. Adams.** 9—*John M. Rice.**

TENNESSEE.

1—Roderick R. Butler.* 2—Horace Maynard.* 3—*A. E. Garrett.* 4—*John M. Bright.* 5—*Edward I. Cole Gay.* 6—*Wm. C. Whitthorne.* 7—*Robert P. Caldwell.* 8—*Wm. W. Vaughan.*

INDIANA.

1—*Wm. E. Niblack.** 2—*Michael C. Kerr.** 3—*Wm. S. Holman.** 4—Jeremiah M. Wilson. 5—John Coburn.* 6—*Daniel W. Voorhees.** 7—*Mahlon D. Manson.* 8—James N. Tyner.* 9—John P. C. Shanks.* 10—Wm. Williams.* 11—Jasper Packard.*

ILLINOIS.

1—Charles B. Farwell. 2—John F. Farnsworth.* 3—Horatio C. Burchard.* 4—John B. Hawley.* 5—*Bradford N. Stevens.* 6—Burton C. Cook.* 7—Jesse H. Moore.* 8—*James C. Robinson.* 9—*T. W. McNeely.** 10—*Edward F. Rice.* 11—*Samuel S. Marshall.** 12—John B. Hay.* 13—*John M. Crebs.** At large—(Vacancy.)

MISSOURI.

1—*Erastus Wells.** 2—G. A. Finkelnburg.* 3—*Jas. R. McCormick.** 4—H. E. Havens. 5—Samuel S. Burdett.* 6—*Abram Comingo.* 7—Isaac C. Parker. 8—James G. Blair (Ind.) 9—*Andrew King.*

ARKANSAS.

1—*James M. Hanks.* 2—Oliver P. Snyder. 3—No credentials received.

MICHIGAN.

1—Henry Waldron. 2—Wm. L. Stoughton.* 3—Austin Blair.* 4—Vacancy. 5—Omar D. Conger.* 6—*Jabez G. Sunderland.*

FLORIDA.

1—JOSIAH T. WALLS.

TEXAS.

The Legislature has purposely avoided fixing a time for an election, in order to prevent a democratic triumph, and none is expected till 1872.

IOWA.

1—George W. McCrary.* 2—Aylett R. Cotton.* 3—William G. Donnan. 4—Madison M. Walden. 5—Frank W. Palmer.* 6—Jackson Orr.

WISCONSIN.

1—*Alexander Mitchell.* 2—Gerry W. Hazleton. 3—J. Allen Barber. 4—*Charles A. Eldridge.** 5—Philetus Sawyer.* 6—Jeremiah M. Rusk.

MINNESOTA.

1—Mark H. Dunnell. 2—John T. Averill.

OREGON.

1—James H. Slater.

KANSAS.

1—David P. Lowe.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1—*John J. Davis.* 2—James C. McGrew.* 3—*Frank Hereford.*

NEVADA.

1—*Charles W. Kendall.*

NEBRASKA.

1—John Taffe.*

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	133
Democrats	85
Independent	1
Vacancies	15
Total	243
Necessary for a majority	122

The vacancies are as follows:—New Hampshire 3, election to take place March 14; Connecticut 4, election occurs April 3; California 3, election September 6; Texas 4, no time fixed for election; Illinois 1, member at large to be elected in place of Logan, chosen United States Senator; Arkansas 1, the candidate elected in the Third district having failed to procure his credentials.

The members elected are divided in color as follows:—

White	221
Black	5
Total	226

Of the members who will take their seats on the 4th of March next 115 are new and 111 are members of the present Congress.

DIRECT TAXES.

Statement of Direct Taxes Levied by the Acts of 1861 Remaining Unpaid.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1871.

The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution, information as to what States and Territories have paid their proportion of the direct tax levied by the acts of August 5, 1861, &c., enclosing the following documents:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 18, 1871.

SIR—In the matter of the direct tax levied upon the States and Territories by the act of Congress of August 5, 1861, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, and to communicate the information called for.

The following States, included in the list transmitted, have claims against the United States under the act of July 27, 1861:—

New York, balance claimed $320,945 27

Of this balance the Third Auditor has reported about $321,000 as due. The claim awaits revision in this office.

Pennsylvania, balance claimed $139,689 65
Virginia, balance claimed 5,525 61
Kansas, balance claimed 2,980 22

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROOKEAD, Comptroller.

Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

The following named States and Territories have satisfied their quotas in full, viz:—Maine, New Hampshire Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New Mexico, Dakota and the District of Columbia. It appears that there is still due on account of the United States direct tax:—

From New York	$427,011 92	From Georgia	$302,187 33
Wisconsin	299,246 61	North Carolina	173,144 01
Kansas	62,382 52	South Carolina	140,875 79
California	7,093 25	Florida	71,021 28
Oregon	35,150 67	Alabama	522,013 22
Colorado	22,905 33	Mississippi	343,137 61
Utah	26,912 00	Louisiana	75,022 83
Washington Territory	2,457 17	Texas	197,055 70
Virginia	250,395 50	Arkansas	102,263 74
		Tennessee	295,654 54
Total			$4,016,732 10

From the State of Delaware there is about $500 which remains uncollected, and the Collector reports that tax lands against which the tax remains uncollected cannot be found.

The amounts set against the eleven late insurrectionary States are given approximately.

THE NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

Investigation by the Legislative Committee—Testimony of the Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad.

ALBANY, March 2, 1871.

At the session of the joint Legislative committee this afternoon to investigate the New Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was Isaac Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company. The witness described the condition of affairs when he arrived. He also handed the committee a copy of the printed instructions to all the employés on the road. He said:—I find frequently that the rules are violated; I don't know of any of them having been violated in this case; it was not in accordance with instructions that the brakemen should be in a caboose; he had issued in November last an order for freight trains to carry bell cords; I think the two brakemen who said they had not time to put on the brakes did have time; I thought it would take from 1,500 to 1,800 feet distance, with all appliances in force and operation, to stop the train; this train was not stopped in that distance; a freight train, if the brakemen were in their proper places, could be stopped in from 200 to 300 feet less distance than when they are not in position; the number of brakemen on this train was two in the caboose and one on the engine; passenger cars are supplied with safety chains; freight cars are not; if the latter had had these chains that would not have prevented this accident; if the oil train had been running on the road he is probably is that the broken axle would not have thrown the train off the track; so, also, if the bridge had had a solid flooring the axle probably would not have been thrown off by flooding our bridges we add to the dangers of being thrown from locomotive ash pans; from his conversation with the fireman of the express train that night he was satisfied that he thought more of saving his life than of putting on the brakes; he also learned that Simmons, the engineer, sounded his whistle three times before he put on his present brakes, whereas his duty was to put on the patent brakes before he sounded the whistle; did not think the fireman made a prompt effort to put on the brakes; these trains, if on time, would have passed each other at Milton ferry, five miles from New Hamburg; witness thought, from what he learned that night, that the train ought to have been stopped with the means at hand, and notice given; did not think the oil train could be stopped before reaching the bridge, even if the bell cords were on the train, as required. Mr. Toucey was on the train about three hours.

William H. Horton, an engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, testified that he was on the Hudson River Railroad in 1867; knew nothing about this accident, but was subpœnaed as a precaution; he testified as to whether the oil train could have been stopped; he was of the opinion that the train could not have been stopped.

Elmer Van Schoiland and J. H. Van Schoiland, brothers, of New Hamburg, witnessed the accident and related the circumstances attending it. Both said that from five to eight minutes elapsed between the time of the breaking down of the oil train and the collision.

The investigation was then adjourned till this day (to-morrow) at four P. M.

RAILROAD LABORERS ON A STRIKE.—The laborers on the Connecticut Valley Railroad and those on the new track and tunnel of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad are on a strike for $1 75 a day. They have been receiving $1 50.

STEALING SATIN.

Robbery from a Bonded Carman—A Milk Wagon Innocently Involved Into the Case.

Late on Tuesday afternoon Mr. A. S. Diler, a licensed and bonded carman of the Custom House, loaded one of his trucks at the wharf of the National line of steamers, pier 47 North river, with thirteen cases of goods which were to be conveyed to a bonded warehouse the next morning, it then being past the hour at which those establishments close for the day. The horses were detached from the wagon and driven to the stable, the vehicle being left on the pier in charge of

A GOVERNMENT WATCHMAN

till morning. Bright and early the next day (Wednesday) the driver brought out his team, hitched on to the truck and drove off, having previously got his tickets for the cases, which he was to return signed. Passing up through Hudson street he turned into Broome, where he met a friend, with whom he held a few moments' conversation. He then backed his truck up to the sidewalk and unloaded a case

MARKED P. C. D.

and numbered 6,603, the letters P. and C. being surrounded by a diamond. The carman then drove off at a lively gait, leaving his friend in charge of the case. About five minutes later a milk wagon, driven by a man named Moritz Stenenor, came up the street. The man with the case asked him to take the package to a pawnshop, No. 48 Carmine street, kept by Simon Cramer, promising to pay him two dollars. Stenenor agreed to do it.

Arrived at the pawn shop he unloaded the case, which was at once taken in through a door over which the three glittering balls were suspended, received the reward for his services, as promised, and drove off again.

Late in the afternoon of the same day

CAPTAIN CHARLES M'DONNELL

of the Twenty-eighth precinct station house, overheard some parties speaking of having seen the driver of a milk wagon deliver a large case of some kind into the custody of the Hebrew above named, in Carmine street. Thinking it very strange that a large case should be taken to a pawn shop by such a novel mode of conveyance as a milk wagon and at such an unseasonable hour as that mentioned by the conversing parties, he asked about

THE PARTICULARS

of the case. His informants at once told him all they knew about it, and he was not long in making up his mind that there was a gentleman of African extraction somewhere in the fence. He took ward detectives Lofts and Slavin into his confidence, who agreed in the opinion that all was not as it should be. Having heard one of the men who gave the information describe the driver of

THE MILK WAGON,

Captain McDonnell thought they had first better try and find that individual. Accordingly search was made for him, and he was found at his residence. He was not at all backward about telling all he knew of the affair, which was quite enough to confirm the astute Captain's

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

"Now, let's go down to this pawnshop," said McDonnell, "and see if we can find this case."

Lofts and Glover acquiesced, and in a short time the three were confronting Mr. Cramer, the Hebrew custodian of the sundry packages and parcels which were stored away on the shelves and under the counter.

"My friend," quoth the Captain, "we want to see that case of goods which was brought here early this morning."

"I never saw any case of goods this morning, and certainly there was none brought here," answered Cramer.

I HAINT GOT NOTHING

here but what you are at liberty to see; so just walk right in and see if you finds the case of goods in mine house."

The party availed themselves of the invitation and commenced searching the premises. Nothing, however, of a suspicous nature was found save a few pieces of a box which had been broken up for firewood and thrown into the fireplace. By putting these together a portion of several letters and figures could be made out. Gathering up all of these pieces the party left, feeling not

A LITTLE DISCOMFITED

at, as they then thought, the poor luck they had had. About ten o'clock that night Mr. Diler, the Custom House carman, entered Captain McDonnell's room at the station house and informed him that he had lost a case of satin goods valued at $1,200. He stated the facts, as given above, of the carman having taken a load of goods away in the morning and said that he had

FOUND THE TRUCK,

with twelve cases, at the Eighth precinct station house, it having been abandoned in the street by the driver, who has not been seen since.

Without waiting a moment the Captain hurried over to the pawnshop which he had left but a short time before and arrested Cramer, whom he conveyed to the station house and locked up. Yesterday morning he again confronted him and demanded to know all about that case, when the frightened Jew confessed the whole thing and told where the goods could be found. Following his directions, Captain McDonnell went to the house of Cramer's father, in Forty-first street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, where he found a large trunk filled with

THE STOLEN GOODS:

then to a cigar store in Columbia street, near Stanton, kept by a brother-in-law of Cramer, and then to another relative's house in Macdougal street, where he found two pieces of the satin.

The goods were all conveyed to the station house, where they are still, and yesterday afternoon the prisoner Cramer was taken before a police justice, who remanded him back to the custody of Captain McDonnell.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	36	45	3 P. M.	33	53
6 A. M.	29	44	6 P. M.	29	50
9 A. M.	28	47	9 P. M.	29	49
12 M.	31	53	12 P. M.	28	47

Average temperature yesterday 49½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 35

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Martha Washington Temple, No. 1, took place last evening at the rooms of the association, No. 229 Bowery, and was a very enjoyable and successful affair.

Late on Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Mary Gaynor, forty years of age and born in Ireland, died at her late residence, 448 West Thirty-second street, from the effects of a quantity of Paris green, which, as is alleged, she had swallowed with suicidal intent.

Mr. Charles Lanier, Treasurer of the fund for the relief of the suffering population of France, announces the receipt of the following subscriptions to March 1:—Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $68,075; by Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $213,120.

John H. Carpenter, of 603 Second avenue, on Wednesday evening, accompanied Isabella Lee to the house 105 West Twenty-fourth street, and charged while there she stole seventy-eight dollars in money from him. She was arrested by Detective Bagan,